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Czechoslovakia	3.00	Laos	4.00	Sov	5.00	Sov	5.00
Denmark	3.00	Libya	4.00	Sov	5.00	Sov	5.00
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France	3.00	Mexico	4.00	Sov	5.00	Sov	5.00
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Saudi Arabia	3.00			Sov	5.00	Sov	5.00
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unta in Turkey Names Premier

avy Ex-Commander Appointed; artial Law Powers Are Widened

From Agency Dispatches
ANKARA — Turkey's new military government, continuing their attempt to end widespread domestic violence, extended martial law Sunday. The day before, appointed Bulent Ulusu, a navy commander, as president of the National Security Council, headed by the chief of Gen. Kenan Evren, and in the chiefs of the army, air force and gendarmerie — a new martial law code announced higher prices on such as gasoline and sugar, as was increased to the limit of \$2.50 from \$2.25 a barrel and a pound of sugar went to 10 cents.

Martial law measures increased penalties and powers of publication, strikes and demonstrations, purge extremists from government, close schools or universities and to shoot in the pursuit of suspected terrorists.

Close to the junta said martial law measures are included in an interim constitution to be published this week.

Ulusu, 57, replaces President Demirel, who was elected by the junta Sept. 12. The 27-member cabinet formed a 27-member cabinet Sunday. Six other retired officers received the key posts of interior, education, youth and sports, health and social services.

Other Ministries
Other 20 ministries will be liberal technocrats and old-line politicians who have backgrounds and expertise in various ministries. Most of the ministers and politicians have been in previous cabinets.

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The Titan-2 missile site in Arkansas, where an explosion left a crater 250 feet in diameter.

Titan Warhead Reported Found At Site of Missile Silo Explosion

The Associated Press
DAMASCUS, Ark. — A convoy of heavy trucks and a crane moved into the debris-strewn pastureland Sunday where a Titan-2 missile exploded and apparently hurled an unarmored nuclear warhead several hundred feet from its underground silo.

As described by the sources Friday, the constitution would tilt power to the conservative Justice Party by establishing a two-party system. They said it would also create a presidency on the French model endowed with "almost dictatorial powers" in times of crisis.

The Turkish sources said that Mr. Kirci's draft would eliminate the power of extremist parties, at least in Parliament, by scrapping the system of proportional representation, which has given two rightist groups, the National Salvation Party and the National Movement Party, enough seats to block legislation and bring down governments. Instead, the sources said, the constitution would create a two-party system, which would benefit the right-of-center Justice Party of Mr. Demirel.

One source said that supporters of the two rightist parties would undoubtedly switch their votes to the Justice Party under the new system rather than to the left-of-center Republican People's Party of former Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Baghdad Claims Control Naval Battles Reported In Iran-Iraq Waterway

From Agency Dispatches
BAGHDAD — Iran and Iraq fought naval battles over the weekend on a vital shipping channel between the two countries and also exchanged artillery fire near oil installations along the waterway.

Iraq claimed that its forces seized control of the strategic Shatt-al-Arab estuary and sank several Iranian gunboats to prevent a counterattack.

If confirmed, this would be the most significant military development in the recent weeks of border fighting between Iraq and Iran. But both sides continued to make conflicting claims about the escalating clashes along the waterway.

Iraq last week abrogated a 1975 treaty stipulating divided sovereignty over Shatt-al-Arab, and President Saddam Hussein announced that his ships using the waterway would have to accept Iraqi regulations.

Unconfirmed reports Sunday said that the fighting had spread along most of the 60-mile estuary, which leads from the Gulf to Basra, Iraq's main port, and to Abadan, the world's biggest refinery, from which Iranian oil is exported through a terminal at nearby Khorramshahr. Both sides said artillery duels had escalated along the estuary.

Iraq, claiming to have taken control of the waterway, said it destroyed an Iranian naval base, Khosrowabad, and sank five Iranian gunboats after one of them tried to intercept a British ship sailing up the estuary.

Tehran radio said Iranian forces had destroyed an Iraqi ship in the naval battle, but it confirmed the loss of an Iranian gunboat and the loss of two fighters in earlier clashes. It said the fighting had spread to Khorramshahr and to Abadan airport and involved artillery, tanks, missiles and other, unspecified heavy equipment.

Reports from Iraq on Sunday spoke of long military convoys heading south toward the combat zone.

Iraq Is Held Unlikely To Attempt Invasion

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
BAGHDAD — Iraq, despite its claims of initial military success against Iran, is unlikely to threaten Iran's oilfields or attempt a full-scale invasion of Iran, according to officials and diplomats in Baghdad.

They said that other Gulf governments, although hostile to Iran's Moslem radicalism, can be expected to apply diplomatic pressure to contain a conflict that could destabilize the area.

But Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, who has been waging a low-level war against the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for months with guerrillas and artillery along the two countries' 700-mile border, may be tempted to move deeper into Iran to spur revolt among

Unusual Soviet Maneuvers Are Spotted Near Poland

By Michael Geider
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. and West European governments are keeping a close eye on recently detected signs of unusual military activity by Soviet forces in the western Soviet Union and East Germany that could be aimed at Poland.

Although several U.S. officials said privately Friday that they did not believe there is an imminent Soviet military threat to intervene in Poland, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie reflected U.S. wariness when asked by reporters if he had any sense of danger about the reported Soviet moves.

"Whenever there is a coincidence of political developments," such as those that have been sweeping through Poland's labor force in recent weeks, "and these [military] exercises in that area of the world, one would not be wise to overlook the coincidence," he said.

U.S. officials generally were reticent about what the Soviet forces are doing, other than confirming that Western intelligence agencies — presumably including allied sources in Europe — have detected signs of unusual activity beginning about a week ago.

A senior administration official, who asked not to be identified, said that the concern, especially among Europeans, centers on current Soviet troop maneuvers that have enough "ambiguity" and "flexibility" about them to suggest they could be turned toward Poland if the situation got out of hand there.

Officials said that the activity did not involve a large buildup of Soviet troops near Poland's borders or movement of troops toward them. Rather, they suggested the West's caution was triggered by signs of a possible mobilization of reserves and Soviet military equipment, such as electronic gear used for communications and for command and control of military units.

One senior official said it is premature to make conclusions about Soviet intentions and the military moves. Some Soviet forces are on regular fall maneuvers, but sources said that the exercises that have attracted the West's attention have distinctive aspects to them.

Nu War Scare
There are no grounds, the senior official added, for a war scare. But economic and political uncertainties in Poland since the strikes that rocked the country and caused a change in Communist Party leadership are viewed in Washington as being far from over.

"It would be rash to conclude the Soviets are going to intervene," he said.

Swiss Nuclear Exports to Pakistan Draw U.S. Protests

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
BERN — Despite repeated U.S. protests, Switzerland has been knowingly exporting to Pakistan sophisticated nuclear technology that Pakistan is believed to be using to develop an atomic bomb.

The Swiss government, which contends it is violating no international agreements, has allowed several Swiss firms to sell Pakistan vital components for a gas centrifuge process to produce highly enriched uranium necessary for nuclear weapons.

The Swiss technology has helped enable Pakistan to continue development of this process despite steps by the United States and some European countries to curtail such exports to Pakistan.

In the latest of a series of secret diplomatic complaints since last year, the U.S. State Department informed Switzerland a few weeks ago that it had evidence that five Swiss firms are still providing equipment and technical assistance for the centrifuge process being developed by Pakistan at a well-guarded plant at Kahuta, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Islamabad.

The Carter administration has told Switzerland that this is undermining U.S. efforts to prevent Pakistan from developing nuclear weapons. U.S. officials fear a dangerous expansion of the nuclear arms race in the developing world and the possibility of nuclear war between Pakistan and India, which exploded a nuclear device in a 1974 test.

Swiss Response
The Swiss contend that the specific items being exported to Pakistan by Swiss firms appear on no international list of materials barred from such transactions, largely because they can be used for a variety of purposes other than nuclear technology.

At the same time, the United States, among other countries, has shown itself willing to depart from nonproliferation guidelines when it considers this politically useful. President Carter, for example, has overruled the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and pressed for shipments of low-grade enriched uranium to India, although the NRC found the transaction in violation of the U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978. The House voted last week to block the shipments; the issue is awaiting Senate action.

Swiss officials in Bern acknowledged that they knew of the activities of several if not all of the firms named in the latest formal complaint from Washington. But they said the Swiss government has not acted to stop the exports to Pakistan because it does not believe

U.S., European Officials Hold Secretive Iran Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A high-level U.S. government delegation including experts on several aspects of Iranian affairs made unusually secretive visits last week to Western European leaders, according to State Department sources.

The only Washington announcement of the trip was a vague paragraph statement by the State Department last Sunday that "Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, accompanied by senior State Department and National Security Council representatives, will meet in Bonn early this week with Foreign Office State Secretary Guenther von Weizsäcker and 14 other officials for a review of key foreign policy issues of interest to the two countries."

In fact, Mr. Christopher met with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, among others. Mr. Christopher left Washington last Sunday and returned late Thursday.

Accompanying Mr. Christopher, although unmentioned in the U.S. announcement, were Robert Carver, the deputy Treasury secretary, who is the government's senior expert on Iranian financial assets and sanctions; Harold Saunders, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, whose responsibilities include Iran and Afghanistan; Robert Owen, a State Department legal adviser, who represented the United States in the World Court case against Iran over the taking of American hostages; and Arnold Raphael, the Iran expert in the executive office of Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

No Contact With Iranian
Officials said Iran was among the topics discussed. The sources insisted there was "absolutely no contact, directly or indirectly," between the U.S. team and Ali Reza Nobari, the Iranian central bank governor and a close aide of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Mr. Nobari also turned up last week in Bonn, where the Washington mission spent most of its time.

The sources went out of their way to discourage any idea that the discussions about Iran have brought Washington and Tehran close to a breakthrough on ending the 10-month captivity of 52 Americans.

While refusing to give any details of the discussions about Iran, and providing even general information on the trip only reluctantly and piecemeal, the sources said the team returned from Europe with no encouragement on the hostage issue.

Since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian revolutionary leader, spoke Sept. 12 of a limited set of demands to be satisfied before release of the American hostages, work within the U.S. government has intensified on possible ways to meet those demands. Ayatollah Khomeini's announced cutbacks decided upon at a meeting in Vienna last week. The sources said Western countries had enough oil in stock for 100 days of normal demand.

Iraq exports more than 3 million barrels of oil a day, while Iran's daily exports have fallen below 1 million barrels.

Allegations Exchanged
Months of border skirmishes flared into major fighting this month with Iran accusing Iraq of reeling to hand over territory.

Soviet Soldier 'Freely' Leaves U.S. Embassy in Kabul

United Press International
WASHINGTON — A Soviet soldier who took refuge last week in the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan last Sunday evening with the Soviet ambassador after "freely" deciding he wanted to go home, the State Department said.

The department said Pvt. Alexander Cruglov left the embassy after meeting there with Soviet Ambassador Fikryat Tabeev for one hour and 50 minutes in the presence of U.S. diplomats.

In a handwritten note, Pvt. Cruglov said before he left with Mr. Tabeev: "I assure you that I have voluntarily left the U.S.A. Embassy. I entered the embassy voluntarily. I assure you that my decision about voluntary departure from the U.S.A. Embassy was not made under any kind of pressure."

Mr. Tabeev assured Pvt. Cruglov and U.S. officials that the soldier would be able to leave the Soviet Army and continue his technical training without penalties, the State Department said.

Pvt. Cruglov, one of an estimated 85,000 Soviet military personnel in Afghanistan since last December, ran past a token Afghan police guard and into the embassy last Monday.

isco Meets

Unesco conference opened Tuesday in Belgrade will be to head the debate on what many nations of the world characterize as the West's domination of international news. Page 3.

kar's Problems

gal, once one of the most fighting countries of post-independence Africa, now is itself amid severe political and economic difficulties more dependent than ever on France. Page 7.

arez Stand

mer Adolfo Suarez may stand — or fall — on the results of his recent Cabinet reshuffle. Page 5.

Bern Officials Say Equipment Sales Fall Outside International Accords

They violate either Swiss law or international agreements to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

The officials also suggested that some of the components being exported by Swiss firms to Pakistan may be earmarked for another method of producing nuclear material for a bomb: a reprocessing plant to separate weapons-grade plutonium out of used nuclear fuel from the Canadian-built Pakistani nuclear reactor that generates electricity for Karachi. But they said exports of these components also apparently were not covered by Swiss law or international guidelines.

"We Will Explain"
"We wish to analyze the information we got from our American friends to see if anything got through our controls," said Switzerland's new deputy foreign minister, Raymond Probst, who was leaving Washington after more than four years as the Swiss ambassador there when he received "this new information" a few weeks ago from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Pickering.

"We will explain to our American friends what the situation is,"

Swiss Nuclear Exports to Pakistan Draw U.S. Protests

cause they are components that can be applied to a wider variety of uses.

The international agreement and Swiss law control the export only of a list of specific processes for producing weapons-grade nuclear materials, including the gas centrifuge process being developed by Pakistan, but not their individual components, Swiss officials said.

"If it is not on the list, we cannot control its export," said Herbert von Arn, the Swiss Foreign Ministry's expert on nuclear and legal matters.

Switzerland has refused repeated U.S. requests to close what Washington considers this loophole — as the United States, Canada, Britain and some other countries have — either by adding the specific components to the Swiss list of "sensitive" technology whose export should be controlled or by restricting the export of anything the Swiss government believes is likely to be used by Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons, whether it is on the list or not.

Mr. Probst said the Swiss government would not do this by itself because it would unfairly handicap Switzerland's nuclear technology industry in competition with other nations that the Swiss believe are also not strictly limiting their ex-

First Time Under Communists

Polish Radio Carries Catholic Mass Live

WARSAW — Poland's state radio broadcast Mass live Sunday for the first time since the Communists took power 36 years ago. Roman Catholics said the beginning of regular transmission was a victory for the church.

The transmissions are among the concessions Polish workers wrested from the government in a wave of strikes last month.

To another development, dissident sources reported that a rash of local strikes in Poland had abated. But in the central city of Kalisz, the 4,000 employees, mostly women, of a canned-food factory were still on strike for more pay.

Most of Poland's 36 million people are practicing Catholics, giving enormous influence to the church. Its prestige was bolstered further when Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyla became Pope John Paul II in 1978.

Church Access

Sunday's service was transmitted from Warsaw's Holy Cross church, with the sermon by Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, who called on his congregation to pray for church access to all mass media, not only the radio.

Oil Exports to Egypt Banned by Emirates

ABU DHABI — The United Arab Emirates has banned exports of crude oil or petroleum products to Egypt because Cairo is selling oil to Israel, according to the official Emirates News Agency.

The order, issued Saturday, also declared a boycott of several Egyptian firms and banned the import of eggs and chicken from Egypt, saying that Israel was exporting chicken to Egypt.

Meanwhile, priests in churches throughout Poland read out a communiqué from the country's bishops attacking the Polish mass media for what they called disseminating "dishonest propaganda," propagating "erroneous moral principles" and bringing immorality into every Polish home.

Bishop Modzelewski summarized the content of the communiqué but considerably softened its tone in an apparent gesture of conciliation to his hosts on state radio and to opinion across the border with the Soviet Union.

The Mass was transmitted over radio stations throughout Poland, including those which reach into parts of the Soviet Ukraine and Belorussia, where Polish is widely understood.

The Polish Catholic church sees itself as a moral alternative to the Communist Party, whose position has been weakened by a summer of labor unrest resulting in unprecedented concessions to workers, including the right to set up free trade unions.

"We repeat the standing demand by bishops and believers alike to open up all mass media in Poland to the church," Sunday's communiqué said. "The Holy Church will not cease to appeal for appropriate programs for all."

The church in Poland enjoys more freedom and more privileges than in any other Soviet bloc country. Alone in Communist Eastern Europe, Poland has a Catholic university and chaplains in the army.

Soviet Army Maneuvers

(Continued from Page 1)

but blind to conclude that they won't," he said.

Another leading U.S. expert on Poland said that he "wasn't excited yet," about the Soviet actions, that they primarily may be meant as a demonstration of power to Poland's leaders and workers.

The Soviet Union has about 20 divisions in East Germany and at least 20 in the western military districts of the Soviet Union.

2 Divisions in Poland

The Russians, however, have only two divisions based in Poland and thus would require time to both make a sizeable force ready for combat and move it to the Polish borders. U.S. sources estimate that the West would have two weeks of warning time before an attack because such a vast mobilization effort would be for Moscow to hide.

It is widely believed that the fiercely nationalistic Poles would fight the Russians if they intervened and that the 15-division Polish Army might well turn its guns on invaders.

Officials said that Mr. Muskies two weeks ago — before the new activities were detected — appealed for Soviet restraint in dealing with Poland during a meeting with a Soviet Embassy official. State Department spokesman John Tranter reiterated Friday the U.S. view that the Polish people and government should be allowed to work out their problems on their own.

Carter Urges Noninterference

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Carter has pledged that the United States would not interfere in the affairs of Poland, but he warned that he expected other nations to show the same respect for Poland's right "to resolve its problems on its own."

Mr. Carter's reiteration of the U.S. position was made in a speech Saturday night in Chicago, at the 100th anniversary dinner of the Polish National Alliance. Mr. Carter appealed broadly for support among Polish-Americans, based on his appointment of Polish-Americans to his cabinet — including Secretary of State Muskie and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser — as well as his backing of "human rights" in foreign affairs.

Recalling that only a week ago he approved \$670 million in credits for the purchase of grain by Poland, Mr. Carter said his support of the rights of workers to organize there was an aspect of his belief in human rights in all countries.



Iraq, Iran Report Battles For Control of Waterway

(Continued from Page 1)

owed to it under the 1975 pact. Tehran accused Baghdad of making vague claims under the pact to seize Iranian territory and of trying to subvert the Iranian revolution.

Iran has called up several thousand of its estimated 300,000 reservists, and it was announced in Tehran on Saturday that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had taken direct control of his country's military engagement with the Iraqis.

Meanwhile, Iraq has launched a diplomatic offensive to explain its position on the border dispute to foreign countries. On Sunday, Iraq dispatched a senior official to Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. Baghdad radio said Tariq Aziz, a vice premier and member of the ruling revolutionary command council, was carrying a message to President Leonid Brezhnev from President Hussein.

It was believed in Arab diplomatic circles that Iraq, in preparing for a protracted confrontation with Iran, may be seeking additional weapons as well as spare parts and ammunition from the Soviet Union. While Iraq has begun to diversify its sources of arms, most of its weapons are still Soviet-made.

The diplomats said Iran was in a bind because it will not be able to obtain new weapons, spare parts or ammunition from the United States, which was the main supplier of Iranian military goods under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

PLO, Arab League Efforts

BEIRUT (NYT) — The Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab League have begun mediation in an attempt to end the border fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Pretoria Cedes White Town to Black Homeland

United Press International

MAFIKENG, Bophuthatswana — The town of Mafikeng has been removed from white-ruled South Africa and, as Mafikeng, has become part of a black tribal homeland that only Pretoria recognizes as independent.

The change was made Friday by Prime Minister Pieter Botha of South Africa. He handed over the town's shield to President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, who immediately gave it the African name of Mafikeng. Mr. Botha said the move ushered in a "new era in interstate relations," and showed that border disputes between the white and black areas could be resolved amicably.

Officials said there would be a gradual desegregation of municipal facilities in Mafikeng, a rail center populated by 6,000 whites near the border with Botswana. The town has been a source of contention since South Africa declared the Bophuthatswana homeland independent in December, 1977.

Mr. Mangope pushed for black possession of the town because it was the logical capital for Bophuthatswana and its whites depended almost entirely on the buying power of the homeland's blacks for their livelihoods.

Full-Scale Iraq Invasion Of Iran Termed Unlikely

(Continued from Page 1)

weak opponent such as Iran, is another limiting factor cited by diplomats.

However, these same sources admitted that they were surprised by Mr. Hussein's sudden boldness in moving to seize the disputed Shatt-el-Arab waterway. "Both sides had an interest in keeping things hot on the borders," a Western diplomat said. "But neither side was thought to want a major escalation."

Mr. Hussein apparently decided that this was an irresistible opportunity to raise his national prestige by regaining territory that Iraq ceded to Iran five years ago to end Iranian support for a debilitating Kurdish insurgency in Iraq. Mr. Hussein recently admitted that his army had suffered 16,000 casualties in that insurgency — losses on a scale that threatened his grip on the country.

Tables Turned

Now the tables have turned. Iraq is friendless, and its military machine has collapsed — even its navy can no longer take ships on maneuvers, diplomats say. The latest blow was a purge of the officer corps ordered by Iran's revolutionary leaders after a reported coup attempt this summer.

Although Iraq is much smaller, it has a determined political leadership commanding its Soviet-equipped army and air force.

Iran, which has taken the offensive against Iraq after months of probing along the full length of the border.

Iraqi forces have traded artillery bombardments with Iran, particu-

larly around Qasr-e-Shirin. The shelling had two objectives, diplomats said: first, to soften Iranian defenses so that Iraqi ground forces could overrun a narrow strip of territory around Mesrin claimed by Iraq under the 1975 treaty. This takeover was completed last week.

Second, the shelling covered guerrilla infiltration into Iraq. Iraq is providing bases, arms, clandestine radio transmitters broadcasting in Farsi, and other facilities to Iranian opposition groups — including those of former premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and Gen. Ali Oveisi.

Different Form

Further north, the Iraqi-Iranian confrontation takes a different form in a mountainous Kurdistan. Kurds live on both sides of the border, and they in effect control northwest Iran, diplomats reported.

Despite some infighting between pro-Iraqi and pro-Iranian factions, the Kurds gradually are consolidating into a de facto autonomous region, which Iraq supports as undermining the power of Iran's central government.

As its only effective riposte so far, Iran's Shiite Moslem leadership has allowed groups of fellow Shiites who are Iraqi Arabs to use Iranian territory to mount cross-border operations into southern Iraq. Shiite Moslems constitute the largest single sect in Iraq, and many of them resent Mr. Hussein's government, which is dominated by Sunni Moslems.

The threat of Shiite contagion from Iran is the major reason Iraq has struggled from the outset to undermine the new Iranian regime.

So far, Iraq has been satisfied to work slowly. But Mr. Hussein also is biding for a larger Arab role in the Middle East, a political cloud the Arabs work. The temptation for a bolder stroke against Iran in Arabistan — catching the imagination of all Arabs, not just Iraqis — is the unpredictable new dimension in the conflict.

Rabat Confirms Major Fighting With Polisario

RABAT, Morocco — Morocco has confirmed its forces clashed Tuesday and Wednesday last week in a major battle with Polisario guerrillas on a deep-penetration operation near its Atlantic coast.

The battle took place inland from the coastal town of Tarfaya. The Polisario, which announced the clash from Algiers Friday, indicated it was between Ababath and Selen, about 45 miles inland.

The Polisario claimed its forces had killed 297 Moroccan soldiers and 300 Moroccan troops were killed. Moroccan troops were killed, 30 missing and 60 wounded — one of the highest tolls ever admitted here for a single engagement. It claimed the bodies of 250 of the Algerian-based guerrillas had been counted and 48 vehicles destroyed.

The Polisario has been fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara since it was annexed by Morocco and Mauritania late in 1974. Mauritania withdrew from the war last year and Morocco took over the whole desert territory.

Tanzania Seizes Trucks

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Police in central Tanzania have seized a government truck carrying 928 poached elephant tusks, the government newspaper, the Daily News, reported Saturday.

Promised Fourth Channel Due

Threat of Violence Caused London Shift on Welsh TV

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, which prides itself on never retreating, has surrendered on an issue that means nothing to most of Britain's 54 million citizens but matters so profoundly to a tiny minority that they were willing to go to jail or even to die in its behalf.

The immediate question was the provision of a fourth television channel for Wales on which all broadcasting would be done in Welsh. The cause that it symbolizes is the survival of the Welsh language and, by extension, Welsh culture. It is the British equivalent of the struggles of the Basques in Spain and the French speakers in Canada — the struggle to avoid cultural extinction at the hands of the majority.

A fourth television channel is to be inaugurated soon, giving Britain two public and two commercial channels. The Conservative Party promised in its election manifesto that the new Welsh station would broadcast in Welsh. But the Thatcher administration reneged on its promise.

Taking a hard look at things, planners decided that it made no economic sense to devote a channel to a tiny minority; since only 550,000 of the 2,775,000 people in Wales speak Welsh, the channel would not attract enough advertising to attain commercial viability. In addition, the deficit two years ago of a proposal for limited self-government in a Welsh referendum seemed to indicate that most

of the heat had gone out of Welsh nationalism.

The officials were wrong. The Welsh Language Society began raiding and disabling local television transmitters, with respected university teachers, among others, leading the attacks. More than 2,000 persons in Wales withheld the fees they pay to the BBC for the right to have a television set.

Then Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, announced that he would head a fast on Oct. 6. Mr. Evans, 68, is a gentle, white-haired scholar who is a conscientious objector during World War II. "All the government has to do is to keep its promise," he said last month. "All it would lose would be face."

Mr. Evans and his colleagues have been laboring for years to keep the language alive. They have succeeded in increasing the teaching of Welsh in schools, and many road signs in the principality are now bilingual. But the proportion of Welsh speakers has declined from more than 80 percent in 1851 to 21 percent in 1980, with nearly all of them also speaking English.

Whitelaw's Compromise

Many who do not speak Welsh consider the Plaid Cymru campaign a nuisance. But William Whitelaw, the home secretary, was unable to ignore the threat of violence if Mr. Evans went ahead with his fast. He offered a compromise: The government would try its idea of spreading Welsh-language television programs around and revert to the manifesto pledge if the new plan did not work out. The militants refused to give way.

Last week, concerned by what they considered a pending disaster, three distinguished Welsh leaders, one of them extremists, came to see the home secretary, who has the final say in television policy. They were the archbishop of Wales, Dr. Gwilym Williams; a former permanent under secretary at the Welsh Office, Sir Goronwy Daniel; and Lord Cledwyn, who as Cledwyn Hughes was a highly respected Labor member of Parliament for 28 years and chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party until retiring last year.

They told the home secretary, quietly and privately, that unless the government gave way there could be a breakdown of law and order in Wales. Mr. Whitelaw pondered the matter for a while and then yielded.

Welsh Bomb Plot Reported

LONDON (AP) — British police have foiled a plot by Welsh nationalist extremists to carry out firebomb attacks on seven targets in the London area, The Sunday Telegraph reported.

The paper said detectives uncovered the plot during recent inquiries in Gloucestershire County in southwest England, close to the Welsh border. Scotland Yard confirmed that "we are aware of the plot and are giving the situation sufficient policing." According to The Sunday Telegraph, the targets included Broadcasting House, the headquarters of the BBC, and two other BBC offices.

Swiss Sales To Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

series of hundreds of centrifuges, separating heavier uranium-238 from lighter uranium-235.

VAT sold Pakistan vacuum valves to be used to regulate the stream of uranium hexafluoride gas into each out of the centrifuge system, according to Claude Zangger, the scientist in charge of nuclear technology export policy and controls for Switzerland's federal energy office in Bern.

KORA specially designed, built and supplied to Pakistan in 1978 and 1979, according to Mr. Zangger, both an evaporation system for converting the uranium hexafluoride into a gas at the beginning of the centrifuge process and a condensation system for recovering the uranium hexafluoride as a solid at the end of the centrifuge process.

Mr. Probst, referring to the reappearance of VAT and KORA among the five Swiss firms named in the latest U.S. complaint, said he felt there was "a lot of misunderstanding in the new information." Mr. Zangger said KORA "may now be involved in after-delivery service" in Pakistan of the systems it sold, but that he had been told by VAT officials that they would not sell anything more to Pakistan because of "bad publicity" in Switzerland.

Mr. Zangger and Mr. Probst said the latest U.S. complaint also identified three other Swiss firms — whose names they would not disclose — that it stated were exporting a ventilation system, aluminum tubing and machine tools to Pakistan for use in the uranium enrichment project. Mr. Zangger said he would be discussing all this information with the firms.

Cuban, Russian Join Space Station's Crew

MOSCOW — Cuba's first space man and his Soviet mission commander have joined two Soviet cosmonauts aboard their orbiting space station.

Tass said that Lt. Col. Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, a 38-year-old Cuban Air Force pilot, and Col. Yuri Romanenko entered the Soyuz-6 space laboratory Saturday after docking their capsule.

Informal consultations on the

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Britain Denies Ulster Withdrawal Report

LONDON — The British government has denied a report that it to pull out of Northern Ireland and rely on the Rev. Ian Prosser, an extremist, to negotiate peace with the Irish Republic. "This is quite wrong," a spokesman for the Northern Ireland said about a story in Saturday's Daily Mail. "There is no question of understanding or deal with anyone."

The most recent attempt to bring a peace to Northern Ireland earlier this year when a conference called by the British broke down.

Russians Fail to Block Anti-Intervention

BERLIN — Soviet delegates at a conference of the Inter-Party Union in the eastern sector of Berlin on Saturday failed in an attempt to block a resolution attacking the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The IPU includes members of parliament from both Eastern and Western nations.

A drafting committee voted 39-9 to demand the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces. Soviet bloc deputies had tried to quash the drafting committee's attempt to condemn alleged Paks attacks on Afghanistan. The drafting committee rejected that without discussion, delegates said.

But the committee, headed by former Premier Giulio Andreotti, agreed not to mention the Soviet Union and Afghanistan referring instead to the use of force by a major state against a nonaligned nation. The resolution will be put to vote at a general session of the IPU meeting Wednesday, and delegates are certain to be approved.

Italy to Provide \$60 Million in Aid to I

VALETTA, Malta — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said Italy will provide Malta with \$60 million in aid over the next five years.

Mr. Mintoff told a mass meeting over the weekend that Italy also grant the country a "soft loan" of \$15 million and would \$4 million a year until the end of 1983 for cooperative projects.

The prime minister's announcement follows a statement in this month that Italy had agreed to back a declaration by Libya, Mr. Mintoff said that Malta, which formerly had a treaty with Libya, had declared itself a neutral state.

Tory Minister Sees Possible U.K. Tax B

LONDON — The government will raise taxes in next year's state spending is not cut sharply enough to get the economy course, Trade Secretary John Nott said Sunday.

Mr. Nott, considered to be one of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's closest allies, also said the government had no intention of lowering Britain's high interest rates simply for political reasons. He said the government was not going to do a reduction in the minimum lending rate for political reasons before the Conservative conference (next month), Mr. Nott said on the television "Weekend World."

Mr. Nott said the government was determined to cut spending. "We must keep to that plan," he said. "We don't intend to push off if we cannot get public spending as low as is needed that plan, then, of course, we will have recourse to revenue raising."

Irish Cabinet Meets Over Gasoline Short

DUBLIN — The Irish Cabinet met in emergency session Saturday to discuss a gasoline shortage in Dublin due to a three-week strike of 500 drivers of tanker trucks. There was speculation that the government would intervene to maintain essential supplies.

Behind the dispute is the decline in demand for gasoline due to the recession and its high price of more than £1.50 (\$3) a gallon.

The drivers, who earn an average of £100 a week, have lost £50 a week in bonus payments over the past year because of the recession. They want a higher base pay to compensate.

UN Diplomat Says Africa Oppose Expulsion of Israel

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — An influential African diplomat at the United Nations says he has warned Arab delegates that African nations will balk at any attempt to oust Israel from the General Assembly.

Arab nations have threatened to challenge Israel's credentials during the current session of the General Assembly in the same way the African bloc challenged those of South Africa in 1974. With the aid of Arab votes and those of other Third World nations, South Africa lost its seat in the assembly and has returned only once for a brief appearance.

Arabs seeking to unseat Israel this year base their case on the numerous violations of UN resolutions condemning Israel for alleged violations of Palestinian Arabs' rights. But the African diplomat said he has advised against such an attempt and pointed out that the basic charge against South Africa was the fact that its white government represents only a fraction of that nation's largely black population.

"You can't say that the Israeli government is unrepresentative of its population," said the diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

Diplomatic Trade Ties

He also noted that four member states of the Organization of African Unity — Egypt, Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho — maintain full diplomatic relations with Israel.

Two others, Ghana and the Ivory Coast, have partial ties and many African nations maintain trade links with Israel.

The United States has promised its support for Israel, something it did not do for South Africa, and the Arabs are believed to be having second thoughts.

A challenge may have been spurred by Israeli defiance of UN policy in the introduction of legislation in the Knesset (parliament) recently to annex East Jerusalem, now classed as occupied Arab land.

The Arab move may also have drawn inspiration from a new attempt by the Soviet bloc to remove UN credentials from the ousted Cambodian regime of Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan and give them to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime that holds power in Phnom Penh.

Unrecognized

The Vietnamese, with Soviet support, invaded Cambodia more than a year and a half ago, drove out Pol Pot and his supporters in the Khmer Rouge regime and installed Heng Samrin at the head of the Phnom Penh government. Khmer Rouge guerrillas have continued to resist.

Most nations outside the Soviet bloc have refused to recognize the Heng Samrin government, in protest over the means by which it was installed. Monday, the Vietnamese refused to say whether the Chinese would see any of the

Majlis Session on Hosts

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Majlis will resume discussion on the fate of the 45 hostages Tuesday after its tour the occupied U.S. Embassy.

There was no Majlis Sunday, as originally scheduled because of a public holiday. The militants holding the hostages said they had invited members to inspect the

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Television Debate

Anderson and Reagan an No Carter Attack

By Jack Nelson
and Bill Seall

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan and John Anderson will meet Sunday night in Belgrade in the first presidential debate fall campaign, intended to give their attack on each other an opponent: President Carter.

Reagan, the Republican, and Rep. Anderson, an independent running for the White House, are expected to attack each other in the televised debate, representatives of both Mr. and Rep. Anderson said.

Anderson said he did not expect to see much time attacking the president. "I expect a lively debate," he said, "and I expect to make points at use and we'll go after him, but I don't expect to see much time attacking the president."

Anderson's aides said that his congressional planning was a positive way and "will have with Reagan and but he has no plan to go after — or Reagan — in a way."

Setting the Tone
Anderson's chief of staff, Mr. Anderson will set the tone of the debate. If he sends strong blows, Mr. Reagan will respond in kind. "I expect a lively debate," he said, "and I expect to make points at use and we'll go after him, but I don't expect to see much time attacking the president."

Potential Influence
Anderson's goal, his aides said, is to distinguish his issues from those of Mr. and Mr. Carter and to make an image of a knowledgeable candidate of presidential status.

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and as an independent candidate in the general election campaign. Rep. Anderson's aides generally agree with the premise that, barring a gaffe, Rep. Anderson will gain considerably from the exposure beside a major party candidate.

And while Rep. Anderson still is given virtually no chance of winning the election, the debate could attract enough additional support for his candidacy to cost Mr. Carter the election. Polls have shown that Rep. Anderson would draw far more votes from Mr. Carter than from Mr. Reagan.

Risks to Reagan
Mr. Reagan's aides, while acknowledging the risk the former California governor takes in debating Rep. Anderson alone, say that they are outweighed by the probable benefits. "And even if [Reagan] should be perceived as losing the debate, it wouldn't be a catastrophe. We'd still probably come out ahead," Mr. Baker said.

Some political operatives, however, believe that Mr. Reagan underestimates the risk involved. Mr. Reagan's former campaign manager, John Sears, recently said that if Rep. Anderson, "a lesser candidate," is perceived as beating the Republican nominee in the debate, "it will do terrible things to Reagan's image."

In that case, according to Mr. Sears and others, Rep. Anderson might begin to attract Republican support, especially among better-educated suburban Republicans, who otherwise would go to Mr. Reagan.

Picking the Winner
How the public will determine the "winner" of the debate, however, can hinge as much on the demeanor of a single miscue as it can on a group of issues. Richard Nixon, for example, was perceived as losing the debate to John Kennedy in 1960 largely because of his nervousness, perspiring and bad makeup.

Both Rep. Anderson and Mr. Reagan showed a coolness under fire when both engaged in multiple-candidate debates in the Republican primaries in New Hampshire and Illinois.

If both candidates indeed spend most of their time debating each other instead of attacking Mr. Carter then Rep. Anderson's challenge would seem to be to distinguish himself from Mr. Reagan as the best alternative to Mr. Carter.

This, Rep. Anderson would face a different problem than he did in the Republican debates where he and his positions were clearly distinct from all of the other Republican candidates.

In recent campaigning, Rep. Anderson has often mentioned issues or approaches to issues where he both agrees and disagrees in part with one or the other of his opponents.

original leaks concerning Stealth. Mr. Carter also told Rep. Stratton that the decision to acknowledge the existence of the project was made by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Carter said that when Mr. Brown told him Aug. 18 of his plan to acknowledge the existence of the program, "I agreed with that decision."

"I did not direct him to take that step," Mr. Carter continued, "but I approved it then, and continue to believe that his judgment in this matter was correct." Mr. Carter also said that "no one on the White House staff was consulted about the secretary's decision."

Congressional aides said Mr. Carter's letter would probably relieve some of the doubts on Capitol Hill about the White House role in the matter, but they said additional questions still had to be resolved.



CAMEL CART — Oil wealth and the importation of vehicles have changed some elements of life in Saudi Arabia, even the age-old tradition of driving one's camel across the desert.

Rich and Poor Nation Dialogue in Doubt

U.S. a Die-Hard Defender of Old Order

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — The United States, which had promised to participate "constructively" in a new round of global economic negotiations, has started off by playing the role of a die-hard defender of the old order and spoiler of initial efforts to get a dialogue under way between the world's rich and poor nations.

At the United Nations special economic session, which ended in New York last week, the United States found itself isolated with Britain and West Germany in a wrangle over the ground rules for the negotiations.

Eventually, the three caused the meeting to end with no agreement on these issues, leaving in considerable doubt the fate of the global economic conference that is scheduled to begin in New York in January.

The battle over ground rules involves what is emerging as one of the fundamental issues facing the global negotiations, namely which institutions and nations will have ultimate control over the process of reforming the world economic order.

The dispute caused the session to be extended four times in a futile effort to break the deadlock and prevented any discussion of the agenda. The single positive result was the adoption of a general development strategy for the 1980s, which amounts to little more than a declaration of aspiration and has no binding effect on any government.

Reports circulating at the United Nations said that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry sought to get the administration to accept a compromise resolution but that failed, despite several phone conversations with President Carter.

Observers noted that in two of the three holdout Western countries, the United States and West Germany, the incumbent leaders were facing elections and a challenge from conservative opponents who might well have capitalized on anything smacking of concessions to the Third World.

This was presumed to be a major factor in the hard-line American position, although administration officials insisted there was an extremely important issue at stake.

Initial Strategy
The initial U.S. strategy called for highlighting the special responsibility of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for the current world economic crisis because of spiraling oil prices. The United States had also hoped to enlist the support of the world's poor, oil-importing countries in pressing OPEC to provide relief, a move aimed at splitting the Group of 77, the body representing 119 developing countries on trade and aid matters.

However, no such split materialized. Furthermore, the focus of the session's attention quickly shifted from the energy issue to the contested procedures for holding the global talks, with the opposition of the three Western powers emerging as the principal roadblock to an agreement.

Behind the struggle over procedural rules lies the real contention between the Third World and the industrialized Western nations — a radical reform of the existing international economic order.

The Group of 77 is trying to force through this reform by centralizing the economic global negotiations in a single body. Its authority would be greater than the already existing UN special agencies, notably the Washington-based International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which now wield enormous influence.

Because of the weighted voting system used in these organizations, the United States and other Western nations have a dominant say in policy-making and the allocation of funds. They are not eager to see the status quo changed.

The Yugoslav compromise sought to get around this dispute by empowering the central conference to create ad hoc bodies to deal with the individual issues and allow even the specialized agencies to draw up proposed solutions.

But the wording of the Yugoslav draft resolution was "too vague" as a U.S. official put it, to overcome the opposition of the three Western nations.

The United States specifically objected to a statement that the central conference body would be a forum for "coordinating and conducting" the negotiations and another that said it would receive the reports of the specialized agencies and ad hoc bodies "with a view to reaching a package agreement."

"The language was unacceptable," said a U.S. official familiar with administration thinking. "It just sounded too centralized for us."

"We believe the world is well served by having different agencies having different authorities and competencies," he added.

Various attempts to satisfy the United States on the point of safeguarding the existing agencies all failed. Canadian Ambassador Michael Dupuy said that the Yugoslav draft had also tried to assuage American fears by including wording that "all important issues" would only be adopted by consensus, meaning the United States could veto any proposal.

Mr. Dupuy said the draft in addition defined in "a tight, legal way" all the issues that would be considered "important" as a further guarantee.

Essentially, the United States is still extremely wary of the Third World's openly stated objective of storming the whole system of monetary, financial and economic institutions set up at the end of World War II and largely controlled since by the Western industrialized nations.

"The Third World wants to break these down and get control," said a U.S. official.

ference over the substance of the issue rather than now.

They insisted that the administration was still acting "constructively," as Secretary of State Edmund Muskie promised in his speech at the session's opening.

"It is not 'constructive' to do in the system of specialized agencies," said one. "If you don't call a spade a spade, you create false expectations."

Having done just that, the fate of the economic global negotiations remains to be decided by the regular session of the General Assembly.

U.S. Ex-Diplomat Cites Jobs Pressure
UN Is Accused of Political Corruption

By Michael J. Berlin
WASHINGTON, N.Y. — Pressure from governments to place unqualified persons in top jobs at the United Nations is causing the "political corruption" of the international Secretariat, a former U.S. diplomat has charged.

The evolution of a "Kafkaesque bureaucracy ridden with self-interest" has left the staff deeply demoralized, said Seymour Finger, who held the rank of ambassador at the United Nations under U.S. representatives Adlai Stevenson and Arthur Goldberg in the 1960s.

Mr. Finger now heads the Ralph Bunche Institute at the City University of New York Graduate Center.

U.S. House Votes Bill to Clean Up Spills, Dumps
WASHINGTON — The House has approved by a 288-11 vote the first of two "superfund" bills designed to alleviate many of the worst environmental and public health hazards in the United States: abandoned chemical dumps and oil and chemical spills.

The vote Friday was on a measure to ensure speedy cleanup of oil and chemical spills and to guarantee victims adequate compensation. Two industry-financed trust funds containing \$75 million apiece would be set up to deal with the problem. A number of federal and state laws provide some funds for cleanup and compensation, but they generally are considered confusing and ineffective.

The House will turn Tuesday to the second superfund bill, designed to create a \$1.2-billion trust fund — financed 75 percent by industry and 25 percent by taxpayers — to clean up hundreds of dangerous chemical dumps. This measure is expected to face greater opposition because it would force the core chemical industry to pay heavily for cleaning up the past sins of what are, in many cases, unidentifiable polluters.

Whether the House does may go for next year, because prospects for Senate action this term appear poor.

The legislation was inspired by such catastrophes as the 1969 oil-well blowout off Santa Barbara, Calif.

Conference Opens Tuesday in Belgrade

Unesco Set for Battle Over Information

By Paul Churkow

PARIS — Despite an official posture of conciliation, Unesco is gearing for a possibly decisive battle in its campaign against what its Third World majority views as the West's domination of global communications and international news.

The outcome of the battle, to unfold at Unesco's biannual general conference opening Tuesday in Belgrade, is expected to help shape the widening international debate over what promises to be one of the most politically charged issues of the 1980s — information power.

Up to now, Unesco's campaign has been largely a war of words, waged in intergovernmental conferences, seminars, resolutions, counter-resolutions, and at the 1978 general conference in a badly debated draft declaration on the mass media.

Little Interest
Although it has generated little interest from the public at large, this war of words has provoked deep concern among Western governments, news executives and associations of journalists, many of whom charge Unesco is leading an assault on Western concepts of freedom of the press.

At Belgrade, however, Unesco is seeking to turn nearly a decade of divisive rhetoric and intellectual spawdwork into a high-powered, highly financed practical program that would solidify its claim to being the pre-eminent international authority on communications and information issues.

Specifically, Unesco will ask its

nearly 150 governments to approve and finance new international machinery, under Unesco's control, to funnel Western aid and set up programs to help nations of Third World to train journalists and develop their communications and news infrastructures.

The composition and the operating mandate of this proposed machinery, first negotiated at a preliminary conference at Unesco's headquarters in Paris in April, may prove to be the thorniest issue of the conference.

Aid Pledged
Many Western governments have acknowledged that imbalances exist in the flow of international news and most have pledged to help reduce them — with aid programs that do not threaten the freedom of the press or the principle of the free flow of information.

The West agreed in principle to the new machinery April, with the United States and some other Western nations insisting that donor nations — and not Unesco — must decide for what projects the money is used. The Unesco secretariat and a few Third World nations are now expected to press the general conference to approve a financing mechanism that would free aid from such strings.

The second major focus of the battle about information at Belgrade will be the final report of the so-called MacBride Commission, a group of 16 journalists and ministers of information, created by Unesco, that carried out a comprehensive, two-year study of communications and news issues.

The carefully negotiated, final recommendations of the autonomous commission reflect the often conflicting views of the press held by the West, the Communist bloc and the nonaligned nations. Those recommendations favored by interested nations are being submitted to the general conference as

separate resolutions, many of which are certain to cause sharp controversy.

Bland Statement
It had been anticipated that Unesco's director-general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, would present his own recommendations based on the MacBride Report, named after commission chairman Sean MacBride, the Irish statesman.

But Mr. M'Bow instead has issued a bland, conciliatory statement about the MacBride Report, with no controversial recommendations.

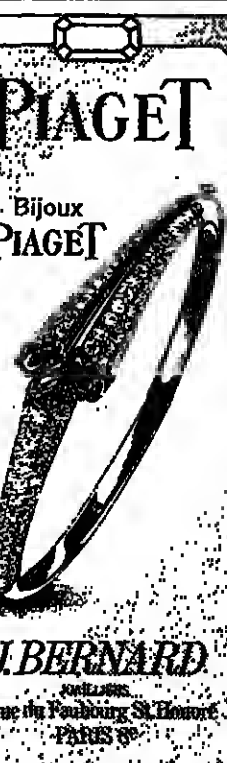
This was coupled with assurances from his aides that Unesco wanted to move beyond divisive rhetoric to practical programs and that the MacBride Report, as an aide put it, was "past history."

Mrs. Robin Chandler Duke, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Morocco and head of the U.S. Delegation to the conference, met with Mr. M'Bow and told the Associated Press she was impressed with his desire to set up effective programs of aid that Western countries will not hesitate to finance.

"We've all heard all the arguments," Mrs. Duke said. "I think everyone is now sincerely interested in getting down to the nuts and bolts work of how best to help developing nations share our communications resources and technology."

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1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM
3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM
6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM
9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM
30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM
120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM
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1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM
3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM	3 x 100,000 DM
6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM	6 x 10,000 DM
9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM	9 x 5,000 DM
30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM	30 x 2,000 DM
120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM	120 x 1,000 DM
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Human Rights Record at Issue

Police Equipment Request By China Debated in U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — China has asked the United States to provide it with some modern police equipment, touching off a dispute within the Carter administration over whether China's human rights record merits such sales.

Administration officials said Saturday that China, in seeking to improve its crime-fighting ability, has requested from U.S. firms a mobile, crime laboratory and up-to-date fingerprinting technology for the Peking police force. In addition, a U.S. company has asked for permission to demonstrate special police shotguns in hopes of landing a contract to sell the weapons.

If these requests are approved, it could open the way to much larger sales than the less-than-\$100,000 involved now, officials said. But the matter is being treated very gingerly by the administration because of a special provision in U.S. law that effectively requires the United States to judge China's human rights policies before acting on the export licenses.

This leaves the administration open to criticism if it agrees to the licenses or if it turns them down.

A section of the Foreign Assistance Act provides that licenses are barred for "the export of crime control and detection instruments and equipment to a country, the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

The law, however, provides for a waiver of the regulation if the president certifies in writing to Congress "that extraordinary circumstances exist."

The matter has been referred to the State Department for a recommendation, and a dispute has arisen, according to several officials, between the human rights and East Asian bureaus.

The human rights bureau takes the view that, while there has been some improvement in China's behavior under the new leadership, the Chinese have not demonstrated enough progress to warrant receiving the police equipment without a presidential waiver.

Possible Repercussions

There is reluctance to have to use the waiver, officials said, because that would imply that the United States believed China was in "gross violation" of its people's human rights, something it is not eager to say because of possible repercussions in relations with Peking.

And secondly, officials doubted that President Carter could show that "extraordinary circumstances" exist.

The U.S. government report on human rights in China, published last February along with studies of other countries, says that recent reforms "have not yet broken entrenched patterns of harassment, arbitrary arrests and harsh punishment without free trial for political dissent."

"The Chinese government still maintains, particularly in remote areas of China, a large prison system and numerous labor camps," it said. "An extensive police system continues to monitor the political activities of China's citizens."

The report noted, however, that China's leaders "seem determined to develop a legal system that would prevent the unchecked exercise of official authority."

Toward Democracy

The general view is that China is gradually moving toward more democracy in its own way, in part by trying to put its criminal law on a more solid footing, and that the request for the police equipment is part of the process of enforcing the law more fairly.

The U.S. Embassy in Peking is now drafting a human rights report on China for inclusion in the compendium of such studies to be sent to Congress for publication early next year. There may be a desire to put off any decision on the police equipment requests until the report is completed, officials said.

An additional complication is the request to sell China the shotguns, U.S. policy is to bar the sale of "lethal weapons" to China, but to permit China's military forces to purchase military equipment such as transport planes and radar equipment.

Some officials, who fear the administration is trying to open the door to actual weapon sales to China, want to ensure that no shotguns are sold to the police.

It is expected that the State Department bureaucracy will be unable to agree on a recommendation and it will be sent to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's office for a decision.

The restrictions on criminal detection equipment were added to the law several years ago.



President Ferdinand Marcos at news conference in Manila.

Marcos Warns Opponent Against Using Foreign Aid

New York Times Service

MANILA — In what apparently was a critical allusion to the United States, President Ferdinand Marcos has warned his political opponents against involving a foreign power in Philippine politics.

The warning appeared to stem from a recent meeting between Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and former Sen. Benigno Aquino, an opposition figure who, Mr. Marcos charged, was involved in encouraging recent acts of urban terrorism.

Mr. Marcos, speaking Saturday on the eve of the eighth anniversary of his imposition of martial law, said that efforts to involve a foreign power were "most dangerous, as in an unpredictable world, somebody might really come in."

The president, speaking at a news conference, said he had been informed by the U.S. Embassy that Mr. Holbrooke had met with Mr. Aquino in the United States. Mr. Marcos said he had been told that Mr. Holbrooke informed Mr. Aquino that U.S. policy was to discourage the use of violence, a reference to the recent terrorist bombings in Manila.

Bombing Suspects

Mr. Aquino has been identified by a number of bombing suspects as the alleged mastermind of the urban terrorist campaign. One bombing, in a supermarket on Sept. 2, killed an American woman and injured 33 persons. The attack prompted the imposition of strict security measures.

In his news conference, Mr. Marcos repeated a charge that Mr. Aquino ordered the bombing campaign and suggested that a second opposition leader, Sen. Jovito Salonga, might also be involved.

Two prisoners who had testified to Mr. Aquino's alleged terrorist connections were brought out during the news conference and made to repeat their accusations. The witnesses are the younger brothers of a Filipino-American businessman, Victor Lovely, who was critically injured two weeks ago when a bomb he was tinkering with exploded at a Manila hotel. The brothers have been in custody since the explosion.

Meanwhile, a new message from the urban guerrillas denied that Mr. Aquino had ordered them to begin the terrorist bombings. Saying they wanted "to set the record straight about Senator Aquino,"

1 Killed by Bomb

MANILA (AP) — Eight explosions rocked a Phil provincial capital, killing one son and injuring 13 on Sunday, the eighth anniversary of Ferdinand Marcos' declaration of martial law, authorities said.

Riot police broke up a martial law march by about 100 people in Cebu, southeast Manila, witnesses said. Police's persons were arrested.

Authorities refused to let those arrested, but two new reporters on the scene said it included an opposition member of the interim national assembly.

The arrests Sunday broke 211 the number of people in anti-government demonstrations marking the anniversary.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	AD. SOURCE
EUROPEAN CREDIT MANAGER		Data General	Paris	Min. 5 yrs. exp. credit mgmt.; exp. multinational co. or bank; nat. exp. or equiv.; Eng. 30% travel.	Jan. Colman, Data General Europe, Four Boulevard, 5-6 Place de l'Ind., 92087 PARIS 16 DEFENSE CEDEX 21.	LE 11-9
COMMERCIAL LAWYER	£12,000 + car	Scaris (Pharmaceutical Co.)	High Wycombe, England	Min. 2 yrs. post grad. commercial exp.; nat. exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.	J.R. Williams, S.B. Scaris & Co. Ltd., Lang End House, Church Lane, Bucks HP12 4AB, England.	LE 11-4
OIL TRADERS Paris & Copenhagen	Reflexing skills & exp.	Transworld Oil Ltd.	Paris & Copenhagen	1st class negotiating skills; strong commercial talent; strong demand; Eng. + knowl. of Fr. or Scandinavian lang.	Traders Recruitment, Transworld Oil Co., c/o 28 Palace St., London SW1.	LE 11-8
MANAGING DIRECTOR		Caribbe Co. (Int'l hardware co.)	B.K.	To head U.K. subsidiary with future potential as Int'l group head.	Box 11841, International Herald Tribune, 2251 Kennedy Center, France.	LE 11-8
TAX MANAGER EUROPE		European Indus. U.S. (European Indus. U.S. Investments/Offs, etc.)	Brussels	Superior tax exp. in U.S. & Europe; English + multilingual; French preferred.	PS 4000 Personnel Services Incorporated GmbH, Postfach 22, 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Tel.: 0211/36 9841 Telex: 850 2828.	LE 11-4
VICE-PRESIDENT Saudi Arabia	Commensurate with responsibility	Hospitality Industry.	Saudi Arabia	Have served in officer level position with hotel, restaurant, etc.; success record in admin. & managerial functions.	Director of Staffing, Graydon Food Management, Inc., Graydon Tower, 3108, Phoenix, AZ 85077.	LE 11-4
INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER	Good	Consumer products.	Geneva	Yrs. exp. of field sales at high level; good exp. mgmt.; extensive travel; Fr., Eng. & Ger. or Span.; Swiss nat. or permit.	Société Générale de Surveillance S.A., 1, Place des Alpes, CH-1201 Geneva.	LE 11-4
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER	\$25,000 +	Tek Chemicals Int'l.	B.K.	25-42; energetic & self-motivated; commensurate exp. in sales mgmt.; extensive travel; Eng. + Fr./Ger.	Managing Director, Tek Chemicals, 25-42 Place de la République, P.O. Box 3151, Houston, Texas 77001.	LE 11-4
OPERATIONS MANAGER Middle East	Negotiable	Browning-Ferris Industries (waste services)	Middle East	Prior overseas business or military supervisory/managerial exp.; fluent, labor mgmt. skills.	John R. Bradley, Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 3151, Houston, Texas 77001.	LE 11-4
MERCHANT BANKING		S.B. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	London	25-32; exp. of Int'l issues or Int'l exp. in bank; prev. exp. in accountancy or law or have been school dir.; Eng. +.	G.E.J. Ward, Executive Director, S.B. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Grosvenor St., London EC2P 2DB.	LE 11-4
EUROPEAN MKTG COMMUNICATION MANAGER	Annual \$40,000	Int'l Computer Co.	Major City	Imaginative, solid total merchandising experience; sales exp.; Int'l electronic retail; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.	H. Reed, Regis McPherson, Inc., 120 N.W. 10th Ave., Suite 1000, 33201 Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Tel.: 770 42 81.	LE 11-4

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System

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Strauss Defeat Seems Sure West German Election

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

It would probably be an expert in forensic politics to point out the date of the demise, but the fact is that the West German election campaign is long

body still shows characteristics — but aside from

NEWS ANALYSIS

reflex movements, there is a sense of certainty: Barring an unpredictable shift of fortune, Strauss cannot lose. Helmut Schmidt cannot win. Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats, according to the polls, get about 45.1 percent of the vote on Oct. 5. The Free Democrats, the partner in the governing coalition, poll 7.7 percent. Parties backing Mr. Strauss, the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Union, have 45 percent. Strauss have not moved much. May, indeed, the basic trend has been apparent since Mr. Strauss was nominated in July.

choice of candidates may have decided the outcome. It was in an atmosphere of backbiting that had little to do with standard attempts to wrap a flag of the democratic pro-

Strauss, the 65-year-old of the CDU, saw this year as his last chance at the leadership after a career of conservatism and delivering a war. With the threat of splitting away from the CDU, he used his Bavarian base to win the support of both parties for his candidacy. Party leaders knew any West German, particularly in the Protestant North, him boorish, frightening and pathetic. They reasoned the chances of anyone's winning Mr. Strauss were slim. Nominating Mr. Strauss to preserve party unity for winning in 1984, the chances should be better. In what Mr. Strauss really is, the commentators said last was a good world crisis and a good news. Strauss got his world crisis talk of recession too, but Strauss, after Afghanistan, was to sink in, it was clear a combination of disasters help him.

Strauss said that Mr. Strauss was playing Moscow's game by refusing to give firm support to Washington's punishment, but the polls did not show Mr. Strauss's restraint. Mr. Strauss did not promise more practical solidarity with the United States than did. After hesitating at first, he beat Mr. Schmidt to the Olympic boycott of the week.

Mr. Strauss showed no will to reduce West German aid to Moscow and no interest in moving outside the North Atlantic Treaty area to assist Washington.

German Visit Ended

— Mozambique President Samora Machel Saturday a four-day visit to East Germany during which he pledged to closer ties with the Soviet Union. The two countries also signed a trade accord, the ADN news reported.

ington in the Gulf or Central Asia. Mr. Schmidt said in April "that if you analyze carefully what he's saying, then it's hard to find any basic differences."

Any differences were more verbal than substantive. Mr. Strauss could shout that Mr. Schmidt was "an intellectual neutralist" and a tool of Moscow, and the chancellor could shout back that only he represented peace and that his opponent was irresponsible and dangerous, but the contrasts on detailed positions on international issues were marginal.

When strikes shut down Poland, Mr. Strauss chastised Mr. Schmidt for government-supported loans backing a regime that had lost all credibility. The loans should not go through unless the Polish government agreed to the workers' demands. Mr. Schmidt's opponent said. When the Warsaw government did accede, Mr. Strauss was left without a position.

Finally last week, Helmut Geisler, the Christian Democrat general secretary, announced that foreign policy was in effect being ditched as the major theme. He said the main issue was now the national debt, a particularly German concept involved with the idea of personal security that Mr. Schmidt has mastered.

Public-Sector Debt

Mr. Strauss argues that public-sector debt has tripled in 10 years of Social Democrat-led governments and that, unless something is done, there will be higher taxes, borrowing, and danger to the solvency of the Deutsche Mark.

The Social Democrats dismiss fears about the debt as absurd, but they acknowledge that the tactic can upset voters who remember the loss of personal savings after both world wars, when the debt burden brought hyperinflation and debasement of the currency.

However, the change in tactics could not change the basic characteristics of the campaign. Throughout the spring, often vicious attacks, posters and films suggested an image of Mr. Strauss as a cold-warrior and brute.

Mr. Schmidt portrayed himself as the mediator, the statesman, the man offering reason rather than emotion. He made no sweeping predictions, no promises. His strategy has been to say next to nothing, to avoid anything approaching a debate — there will be no head-to-head clash on television — and to look eternally serene.

Pastoral Letter Read

BONN (Reuters) — A controversial pastoral letter that hinted Roman Catholics should vote for the opposition in federal elections next month was read in most Catholic churches in West Germany Sunday.

Church sources said 2 million copies of the bishops' letter, which supported Mr. Strauss' policies, were distributed at church services. A few of the country's 11,000 priests refused to read the letter from their pulpits, the sources added.

Chancellor Schmidt has told the church to stay out of politics. Over the weekend, he threatened Mr. Strauss with legal action after the conservative candidate claimed in a newspaper interview that the government wanted to stop state taxes for the church.

Mr. Schmidt denounced the statement as untrue, but the deadline for Mr. Strauss to withdraw his allegation or face court action passed without the chancellor's threat being carried out.



Travelers stranded in Berlin by rail strike were transferred to buses to continue to West Germany.

E. Germany Acts in Berlin Rail Blockade

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany Sunday failed in an attempt to break a blockade of rail traffic between Berlin and West Germany by striking West Berlin railroad workers, a West German rail spokesman said. Earlier Sunday, officials of the East German Reichsbahn state railroad said they had outwitted the strikers by diverting trains bound for West Berlin to East Berlin stations.

But the West German spokesman said the East Germans were unable to cope with the extra traffic and were turning back trains headed for West Berlin at the East-West German border, 110 miles west of the city.

The strikers, employed by the Reichsbahn, halted all passenger services between West Berlin and West Germany Saturday night by occupying a vital switching station in the city center. Strike leaders Sunday offered to end the blockade as soon as railroad authorities agreed to sit down at the negotiating table.

The five-day old strike for higher pay and free trade union representation has paralyzed West Berlin's urban train system and halted goods traffic to and from the city. East Germany Sunday set up a shuttle service from West Berlin to the main East Berlin station, the Friedrichstrasse, and began running normal services to West Germany. In West Berlin, stranded rail travelers were taken to West Germany by bus.

East Germany called the strikers

Norway Reported To Plan Tax Cut

The Associated Press

OSLO — The government will present a 1981 state budget next month which will reflect a clear change in Norway's official economic policy by putting more of income in the hands of wage-earners, the Oslo daily newspaper Arbeiderbladet said Saturday.

It said Premier Odvar Nordli's Cabinet will propose a 5-percent reduction of marginal taxation of personal income on all levels in the new budget, to be announced Oct. 6. The newspaper, which represents the ruling Labor Party, termed this the most substantial tax reduction proposed by any Norwegian government since World War II.

It said the proposal calls for cutting state revenues by 3.5 billion kroner (\$725 million). To balance this loss, the government will propose a reduction of certain subsidies on food and an increase in state levies on gasoline, liquor, wine, beer, tobacco and camping trailers, Arbeiderbladet said.

Voters Likely to Judge Him on Economy in '83

Suarez' New Challenge: How to Govern

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — After his comfortable victory on his first confidence motion in Parliament last week, Premier Adolfo Suarez must turn to a far more challenging task: governing Spain. Many politicians are convinced that the Cabinet changes Mr. Suarez made this month will be his last before the election set for 1983, and if this team cannot improve his reputation, the voters will turn to the Socialist Party of Felipe Gonzalez.

Spaniards have proved to be harsh judges of their own politicians. There is a general tendency to forget that Mr. Suarez, since being named premier in the uncertain summer of 1976, has been at the center of an unusual experiment: peacefully transforming an authoritarian regime into a democratic one.

Editorialists and ordinary Spaniards judge their premier by such matters as a floundering economy or the scourge of terrorism, much as the British or the Italians judge their head of government. But Spain is not yet a normal West European parliamentary democracy. Fundamental questions such as the nature of the Spanish state — broadly, centralism vs. federalism — are being worked out. A moderate democratic constitution has been enacted, but legislation to flesh it out, to remove the military from civilian justice, for example, has not been enacted. Consensus on a divorce law has not been reached. Spain has applied to enter a troubled Common Market, and Mr. Suarez' minority government may take the country into the Atlantic alliance next year.

While what is called "the political class" grapples with these issues in Parliament, ordinary Spaniards are urging their government to do something about rocketing prices and unemployment of 11 percent, which is one of the highest levels in the industrialized world. Basques, Catalans, Andalusians, Canary Islanders and other regional

al forces are agitating for home-rule powers.

From the beginning of his tenure Mr. Suarez has demonstrated a flair for communication and alliances with many political forces, including the Communists, the Socialists and, most recently, the Ca-

NEWS ANALYSIS

talans and Andalusian regional parties that voted for him Thursday night. According to his sharpest critics, however, he has failed to project an inspiring or coherent vision of where he is leading Spain.

He has governed at times, it seems, almost by improvisation, particularly in shaping policy on the difficult regional issue. The origins of what has been a problem all year for his center-right government go back to an autonomy referendum in southern Andalusia on Feb. 28.

Having called the referendum to determine if the people of the poor, sprawling region wanted limited autonomy, Mr. Suarez, at the 11th hour, urged abstention, fearing that the momentum toward home rule had gotten out of control across Spain. The referendum turned into a disaster for the government. An impressive 2.4 million of the 4.3 million registered voters approved home rule, but it was defeated on a technicality: one of Andalusia's eight provinces did not give it the majority required in each province. The people of the south felt cheated.

The government stood firm, saying that a national regional policy was imperative. Those words were undone last week when Rodolfo Martin Villa, the new minister for regional affairs, who in February was put in charge of sabotaging the referendum, struck a pact in Parliament with the small Socialist Party of Andalusia. In return for the party's five votes on the confidence motion, Mr. Martin Villa promised generous autonomy for the south.

This gentlemen's agreement now

leaves Mr. Suarez' regional policy in disarray, and there are doubts about the constitutionality of the way the government proposes to give self-governing powers to Andalusia, where Mr. Gonzalez's mainstream Socialists are the largest single group. It now seems that the moderate Catalans, who voted Thursday for Mr. Suarez, will be given the largest measure of home rule, while the prickly, suspicious Basques, who voted no, will have to wait.

Balkanization

Although Mr. Suarez is actually a convinced centralist, his zigzags on the issue may be encouraging a Balkanization of politics at the expense of national parties such as his own and the Socialists.

It is on the economy that Mr. Suarez is most likely to be judged by the electorate, and in the debate he clearly and for the first time linked his prestige to improving the lot of Spaniards, promising to raise the growth rate, which was zero this year, to 4 or 5 percent by 1983, and to increase public spending to create more jobs.

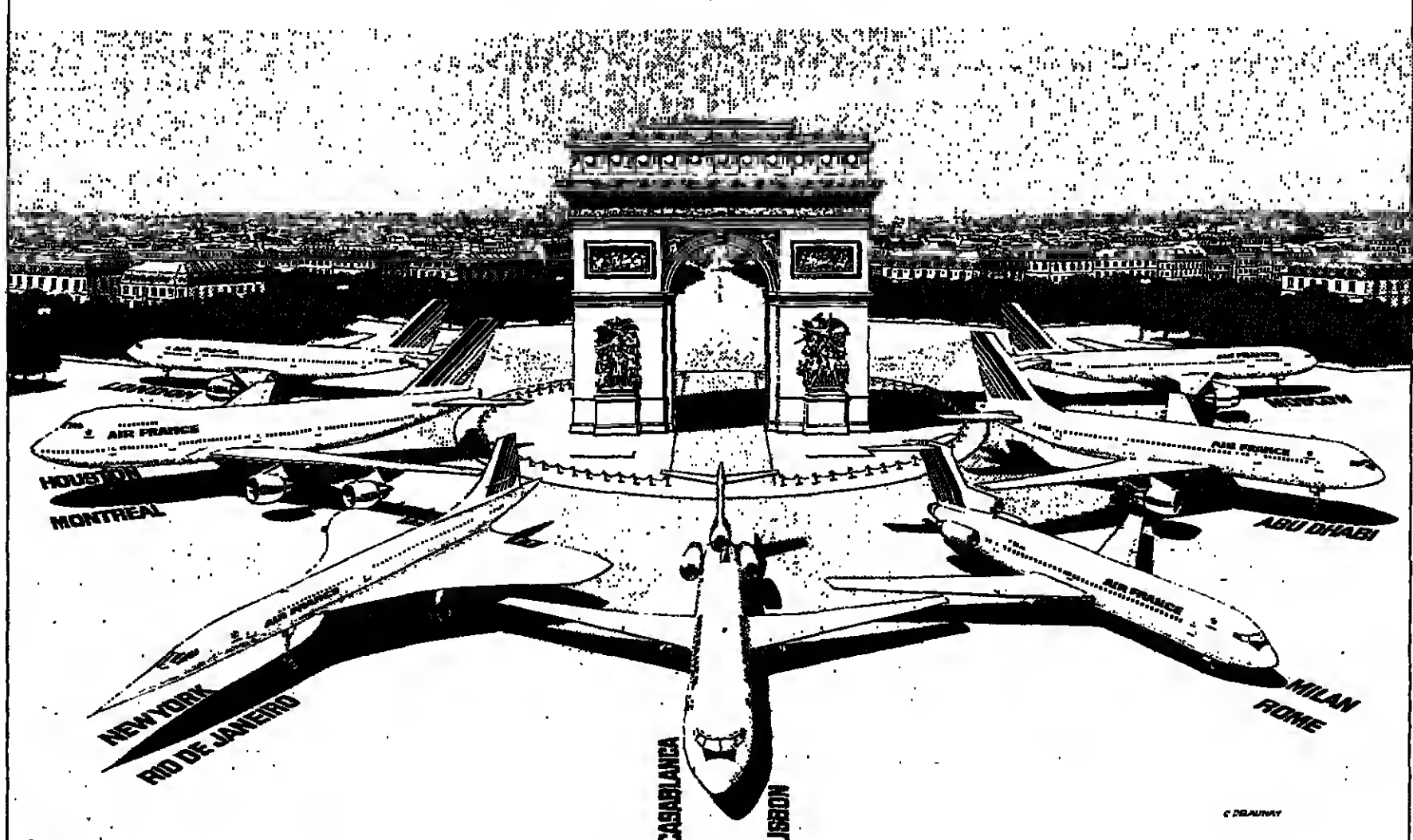
Like political life, the economy is in transition from a cozy, autarkic protectionism to the hazards of liberal capitalism. Bankers and businessmen have not shown themselves to be risk takers, and the only big investment in the last few years has been from abroad. Many economists are convinced that to grow the economy will have to have more unemployment, not less.

The Cabinet that Mr. Suarez laboriously put together this month is widely viewed as the strongest of the five he has had since 1976. It has a slightly more liberal cast than its predecessors, undoubtedly to enable it to offset the Socialists.

Reddy to Visit Russia

United Press International
NEW DELHI — Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy will pay a week's visit to the Soviet Union starting Sept. 29, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

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Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. And here's another mouth-watering tip. You pay no surcharge at all when you call at the post office or other telephone centers.



Unesco: Specifics in Belgrade

This newspaper has watched with rapt attention international debate on the flow of news among nations from its beginning a decade ago. We accept that there are flaws and imbalances in the system of reporting news in the world. As believers in honest reporting and supporters of fair comment, we endorse any genuine effort to improve the system, however much the catch-all "Western press" might be criticized in the process.

We have seen a helpful exchange on vital problems of understanding grow into a critical threat to the ability of newspeople to cover the world. Over the years, after alternate periods of mellow metaphor and stinging insult, two camps have formed:

- There are those news executives and officials, from part of the Third World and the West, who believe that reporting must be a reflection of reality. If the images are distorted, they believe, then they must polish the mirror.

- There are those official news executives, from much of the Third World and the Soviet-dominated nations, who believe reporting must be what the state wants reality to be. They want screens, not mirrors.

Tomorrow, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization begins its five-week biennial General Conference, in Belgrade, and this debate — for so long a cloud of mephitic oratory — is likely to come down to hard specifics. Unesco, understandably enough, seeks to be confirmed as the clearinghouse for discussion and action on world information and communications, with the added budget and stature such a role entails.

In an ideal world, Unesco might be perfect for this role. After all, it might be argued, what better way is there for improving reporting among nations than to let representatives of 150 states reach a consensus within the framework of a UN agency devoted to such subjects? Who better to train young journalists, and establish norms and guidelines, than disinterested international civil servants?

But it does not work that way. The majority of Unesco's member governments muzzle journalists at home. Many refuse visas to correspondents. Too many lie and censor. Those who want screens far outnumber those who want mirrors. Among the ranks of Unesco officials, there is some moderation and even-handedness. But too many Unesco figures have made statements — or taken action — revealing bias, self-interest and ignorance of basic information issues for the UN agency to be an acceptable arbiter. We have documented these actions and statements on a regular basis.

In fact, no organization can — or should — regulate the flow. Sincere cooperation needs no bureaucracy. The main issue, as an International Press Institute position paper notes, seldom surfaces in Unesco parlance. That is credibility. Newspapers, news agencies and broadcast stations take on value only when their audiences learn, by experience, that they can be trusted. That is the nature of free expression. There can be no international clearinghouse because when expression is guided or controlled, it is not free.

We accept the academic distinctions between news and truth. We realize the dangers of unconscious cultural bias. We do not contend that objectivity is perfectly attainable. But these factors, rather than justifying outside involvement, simply underscore what has been clear from the beginning. New sources of information should be made welcome, for the benefit of all. But these, along with established news organizations, must be free to prove their own credibility. If they cannot, because they do not exercise responsibility, then their audiences will shun them.

If governments break the mirrors within their own borders, we do not seek to stop them. But such governments cannot be allowed to bring down a standard — and to deprive citizens of freer societies their right to reality.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Resource War?

The American Geological Institute, claiming to represent more than 50,000 geologists, geophysicists and other earth scientists, sounded the alarm Thursday over another alleged source of American weakness. The issue this time was U.S. dependence on imports of metals and minerals essential to the defense industry and to the economy as a whole.

This much was not new. The country's growing dependence on such imports has been a source of concern — though not yet of much constructive action — for some time. But the geologists injected an entirely new note with their claim that "the U.S. is in a resource war, conducted by the Soviet Union, whose objective is to interrupt or deny this country access to strategic and critical materials." An undeniable headline-grabber, but is it true?

The number of critical minerals is variously defined. Some cite 10 that are essential to national defense. Others list 13 basic industrial raw materials. Still other sources refer to 32 minerals as essential to the economy. But whatever one considers to be on the list, a comparison of U.S. and Soviet self-sufficiency yields the same answer: The Soviet Union can produce all or nearly all of its own needs for almost all of them, while the United States must import more than half of its needs for most of them. This growing dependence is reflected in a balance of payments deficit for non-fuel minerals that more than quadrupled during the last decade.

Moreover, the countries from which U.S. imports come are often not reliable sources of supply. The Soviet Union itself, for example, is the largest supplier of titanium, a key

material in weapons production. Another key element, cobalt, is largely supplied by Zaire, whose government's instability was highlighted by events in 1978. Many fragile or unstable African nations, particularly the Republic of South Africa, are the major suppliers of minerals.

The growing U.S. reliance on imports and the long-time Soviet concern for ensuring its own independence in this area are matters of fact about which there is little room for debate. The implications of this difference for national security are another matter. Suppliers dependent on exports for foreign exchange earnings are not as free or as likely to cut off supplies as they are often portrayed as being. The growing potential to reduce U.S. import needs by recycling and reusing minerals and through the substitution of sophisticated new plastics and alloys for scarce natural minerals is also often ignored.

But the central question posed by the geologists is whether the Soviet Union has in fact adopted a conscious strategy to deny U.S. access to mineral imports. The statement issued Thursday to the three presidential candidates provides no specifics to support the allegation.

Nevertheless, U.S. mineral needs are a real problem. The lesson to be drawn is the importance of a continuing, vigorous effort to strengthen U.S. relations with Africa and to resolve southern Africa's racial dilemma. Domestically, more attention needs to be given to conservation and reuse — not to excessive and expensive stockpiling of more than a few truly essential strategic materials.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Kim Sentence

South Korea, for diplomatic purposes, is normally classed as a bastion of Western democracy and a pillar of the free world. Kim Dae Jung ... has spent most of his political life paying the penalty for acting as if this description bore some resemblance to the truth.

The new head of state, former Gen. Chun Doo Huan, so far has felt able to proceed with the elimination of his most significant rival without giving a toss for the growing torrent of worldwide protest.

There comes a moment, though, when a halt must be called. Militarily, financially and economically, South Korea is important, but not so important that her allies, particularly the United States and Japan, can regard even judicial murder as acceptable behavior. When he took office in August, President Chun stated that honesty, sincerity and jus-

tice are the values he cherishes most. The fate of Mr. Kim, where Mr. Chun alone holds the ultimate power of reprimand, will show how much value can be put on his words.

— The Sunday Times (London).

The show trial clearly failed to convince anyone that Mr. Kim and his 23 associates ... were guilty of any of the charges against them. The world has concluded that it is witnessing a blatant attempt to silence a political rival.

General Chun ... has used a heavy hand against the press and potential opponents. But he must now be aware that to execute Mr. Kim, who came close to winning the presidential election of 1971, would leave South Korea dangerously friendless in the world.

— The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1905

TANGIER — Under the pretext of a mere hunting trip, Baron de Forest has mounted an armed expedition into the desert, prepared with the support of the British government. The expedition is of a most peculiar character, and the Herald publishes the dispatch *sous toutes reserves*. But the aim of the expedition may be to found a Saharan empire. De Forest's steam yacht "Honor" is supplied with from 3,000 to 4,000 Winchester repeating rifles, with ammunition and other material. A passenger on board the yacht told our correspondent that De Forest believed that his influence and his millions would enable him to carry the scheme to a successful issue.

Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1930

NEW YORK — With only a week remaining before the Republican state convention in Albany, party leaders are in a quandary over whether to adopt an anti-Prohibition plank. If one is put into the platform, it is believed that U.S. Attorney Charles Tuttle, of Manhattan, can be induced to run against Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.), and it is thought that only with his candidacy can a Republican victory be made possible. Mr. Tuttle's disclosures of New York city graft will help Republicans, but Democrats are predicting a Roosevelt victory by 100,000 votes. Drys probably would put a third ticket into the field if the Republicans became wets.



Not the Candidates, But the System

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — Every little Washington dinner party seems to begin the same way these days. The guests all purge themselves of their bilious feelings toward the three candidates for president and then apologetically explain why they're voting the way they are.

After that, as quickly as possible, the conversation shifts to other things — which is really weird for a campaign autumn in Washington. Usually election talk absolutely consumes the capital at this time of year.

But since just about everyone agrees that the available choices are rotten, even dangerous if you believe some of the more disenchanted observers, there is an almost indecent eagerness to change the subject.

There is another debate going on, though, that started in the political science journals and is just beginning to emerge as table talk. Its principal thesis is that the problem isn't the men, it's the system. Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, are all beset by the changes that have robbed U.S. politics of the once-unquestioned assumptions that have made it work — party discipline and respect for authority.

Some, like White House counsel Lloyd Cutler and former Senator J.W. Fulbright, are urging that the United States adopt many of the features of European parliamentary systems, which would be one way to restoring some of the discipline lost as a result of the breakdown of the party system in U.S. politics.

Revitalization

Others, such as David Broder, one of the nation's most respected political analysts, argue for the revitalization of the traditional U.S. system based on separation of powers, a conception once regarded as the special genius of the Founding Fathers and now much maligned.

One thing is certain, though. Just about everybody in Washington thinks something is wrong. People measure the men against the problems and find them wanting. Some blame

the system for throwing up the wrong men. Others are simply befuddled by the lack of leaders. A common response is to try to shrink the problems. There is a lot of talk about looking for answers to big questions like energy dependence at the local level.

It is oddly fitting that the United States' major technological triumph of the 1970s was the perfection of miniaturization.

But as Mr. Broder wrote in "Changing of the Guard," his new book, "It is pure romanticism to think that in the next 20 years America is going to return to the pattern of the self-sufficient family or the self-contained community. Government will become larger, not smaller, overall, and so will enterprises, be they farms or corporations."

He is right. Despite the nostalgia generated by Ronald Reagan, there is no turning the country back to simpler and better times. The world will not permit it. Anyone who wants to hang onto a patch of the green grass of yore had best get out and buy the Johnny Cash record.

When President Carter went on a retreat to Camp David in the middle of his presidency and complained of a malaise in the country, he was not wrong. He might have articulated the problem poorly, even self-servingly, and he surely failed to identify its causes, but he sensed and described something real.

James Sundquist, writing in "Setting National Priorities," the Brookings Institution's agenda for the 1980s, labeled the source of the malaise quite clearly: "The Crisis of Competence in Government." Americans have lost faith in those who are elected or appointed to set policy and administer the vast bureaucracy, and there are plenty of reasons why.

Consider television. What past presidents could have stood up to the kind of scrutiny that is commonplace now? Any slip of the tongue can be played back at 7 p.m. in 100 million homes. A president who stumbles

while running a cross country race is made to look like he's about to die in every living room in the country.

Then there is the nature of the challenges facing this generation. They have to do with allocation of scarce resources rather than overcoming the seemingly impossible. There is far less drama in setting up a synthetic fuels corporation than there is in putting a man on the moon or trying to build a Great Society.

New Generation

Congress has also become virtually unmanageable. The younger senators and representatives are mavericks who owe little to precedent or party and can't be herded about, even in the national interest, by majority leaders or whips.

As a result, power has become more diffuse and less easy to wield. Instead of representative government as intended by the Constitution, the tendency is toward mass (some would say mob) movements such as Moral Majority, which in another time was known as the silent majority, and single-interest pressure groups.

Meanwhile, as the title of Mr. Broder's book suggests, a new generation is moving into positions of influence and power. Many of these people were activists of both the left and the right. It will be up to them to decide whether the critical questions facing the United States are structural and institutional or whether the nature of the problems themselves has changed so radically that no one has figured out how to deal with them yet.

These young people had a fair record of identifying the problems during the 1960s, but there is no way of knowing whether they will be any good at solving them. To begin with, they will have to resist the powerful force of the system, which traditionally turns young activists into middle-aged bureaucrats.

In the next weeks, though, the half hour between the bloody Marys and the ice gazpacho is likely to be filled with bickering about the candidates for president and musings about the virtues of parliament and party discipline.

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The Trouble With Jimmy Carter

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Looking back on the long fight to re-elect President Carter, one must know that, despite his recent rise in the popularity polls, many of his supporters — even many members of his own administration — are deeply disappointed by the mean and cunning antics of his campaign.

For among many of the people who wish him well and have serious doubts about Governor Reagan, there is a growing feeling that Mr. Carter is trying to be too shrewd, too clever, calculating, and that, in his confusion of ends and means, he is negating the principles and ideals that helped bring him to the White House in the first place.

Doubts about the conflict between Mr. Carter's moral pronouncements and his Tammany Hall tactics have been stirring for a long time. They started with his Chappaquiddick attack against Senator Kennedy, with his offer, when he was behind, to debate Mr. Kennedy and his refusal to debate after he had surged ahead, with his use of the hostages in Iran to avoid campaigning in the primary elections. They have culminated in his rejection of John Anderson as a responsible candidate and his attempt to discredit Mr. Reagan as a "racist" who was introducing "hate" into the campaign.

All this has been a drop of poison in the Carter camp, and has sent a shudder of regret and resentment through the press — especially since the president used a nationally televised broadcast to proclaim how well he was doing both at home and abroad and how much he regretted any suggestion that he thought Mr. Reagan was a "racist."

Vicious

The Washington Post, not notoriously partial to Mr. Reagan, charged the president with "running mean" in his Atlanta charges against the Republican nominee. The Washington Star thought that Mr. Carter's prayerful pose, Martin Luther King's church, followed by his attack on Mr. Reagan, was a "squalid exercise" that belied his persistent cries for Christian charity.

It may be unfair to rake too much of this incident of Mr. Carter's sermon in Atlanta. He took back the "racist" charge in his press conference. But he followed it with a vicious message in an anti-Republican ad in black newspapers: "Jimmy Carter

named 37 black judges, cracked down on job bias and created one million jobs. That's why the Republicans are out to beat him." What is more interesting than this Rastafarianism is why Mr. Carter is playing such a hard-ball game against his opponents to the dismay of his supporters.

In the first place, as his closest aides explain it, Mr. Carter believes that, given the circumstances of the world, many of them beyond his control, the record of his first term both at home and abroad has been fairly good, and that it has been unfairly condemned by his political opponents and by the press.

Second, he has contempt for Mr. Reagan whom he regards as an amiable old actor longing for a world that is gone who hasn't a clue about how to deal with the new world economy or the delicate military and political problems of the Communist world or the developing nations.

Letters

Fallout From Poland

I always wanted to tell Flora Lewis how much I liked her columns, especially those about the European allies that have fallen into the bad habit of not speaking up when Uncle Sam is explaining his great plans to them. Some plain talking across the Atlantic could obviously do us all a lot of good.

I also wanted to ask Flora Lewis to pull me up to date on where we in the West really should be going and how we should plan to get there, because people in my neighborhood stubbornly refuse even to listen to such suggestions.

But now after Act One of the remarkable events in Poland, I somehow feel let down by my heroine. I have an unpleasant feeling of herself being uncomfortable with coping with the recent major events in Poland in their context of East-West relations. Flora Lewis writes as if she, despite her profound insight in U.S.-European relations, did not have a long-term concept of East-West relations in mind.

Surely, Walter Lippmann, right or wrong, would not have disappointed his readers like that — even in a political near-vacuum. What implications might Poland have for a revision of détente, for formulating a Western political concept, and for Western policy

the great issues. On the record so far, he has chosen to do the latter.

This is what has troubled Mr. Carter's friends. He says that there are great differences between him and Mr. Reagan, and this is undoubtedly true — particularly on presidential appointments to the Supreme Court in the next four years — but he has given no vision of the future to an anxious and unbelieving country that wants to believe. He is no longer arguing, as he did in 1976, "Why Not the Best?"

It may very well be that Mr. Carter will win with this negative strategy. The polls indicate that he is gaining. But it's a long time from now to November, and in the end, imperishable of character may prove to be very important.

The guess here is that the president would have been more successful in relying on his good qualities rather than his bad, and that if he had debated Mr. Reagan and Mr. Anderson or anybody else, he would have overwhelmed them with his superior intelligence and mastery of the facts.

But in the struggle, he seems to have lost his way, and the tragedy of this is that he has not been faithful to himself. He may very well win but not be able to command the respect of either his friends or his opponents and therefore not be able to govern effectively.

This, at least, is his danger coming into the critical phase of the campaign. He could change in the coming weeks — he changes all the time — but the evidence now indicates that he is extremely confident, angry and vindictive, and thinks that concentrating on the weaknesses of his opponents is the way to win.

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OPEC The Road for Bad News

By Joseph K.

WASHINGTON — News isn't what oil-exporting countries want this week in Vienna. It's what oil-consuming countries do not do all over the world. The U.S. Japan an utterer not a peep against the latest OPEC raise prices. Their silence assures that the hammer lowered to the industrial OPEC bad guys on Oct. 1 year will be delivered by OPEC good guys of an accepted internal rule.

In 1979, international oil prices were dominated by the Iranian revolution. Iran's oil exports fell from more than 3 million barrels a day to less than 1 million. That drop, and the price worse to come, stimulated buying.

Three oil countries were regimes — Libya, Algeria — used the occasion to raise prices by sales on the spot and heavy pressure on the market. As a result, the average price per barrel doubled in 1979. International oil bill for a trier increased enormously. The U.S. and other industrial countries and several other countries into re-

Saudi Arabia, a pro-Western country, tried to brake the price. Saudi's peak production of 10 million barrels a day (just 8.5-million norm). They base price at \$28 a barrel against \$35 a barrel. Algerians and Libyans.

But their moderation of reward from the U.S. and its allies. If anything, the Carter administration kept on controlling oil states. Moreover, tempted seizure of the Moslems in Mecca showed accommodation with the Saudi's radical Islam. So the Saudis set an oil strategy that leave them at a disadvantage to other OPEC members.

Floor Price — The Saudi strategy of long-range pricing, for basic idea is that OPEC's world would be adjusted a line with three different increases in the price of goods, increases in the national products of the industrial countries and the dollar against the other currencies.

Market conditions favor the application of the Saudi strategy. The panic buying has glut of oil supplies. Some have had to sell at a discount.

Even so, the Libyans and Iraqis refuse to a Saudi strategy unless it raise prices to establish floor and cut back production.

At the Vienna meeting, Saudi's took a first step in reaction. They agreed to a base price from \$28 to \$30. The expectation is that near future they will give barrel and cut back production and accepted and applied.

Once established, the strategy puts a noose on the neck of the U.S. and other industrial countries. It will raise as soon as business picks up in the industrialized world, and it will increase oil prices further. Thus, the amount, and prolonging, of the unemployment in industrialized countries will swallow to stabilize prices.

Finally, by linking oil prices to the U.S. dollar, the strategy increases the value of the dollar. The U.S. has never have to manage a budget and its interest in an eye toward satisfying speculators, which will be country's ability to meet responsibilities for defense and aid.

That prospect would be serious U.S. administration. Most of the other governments the industrialized world, and by joint — the industrialized world — could at least make the think twice.

But President Carter eyes fixed on more important — the business of the world. He wants the course of everything is just dandy. He keeps his mouth shut, mums the word for the European. So the Saudis encouraged to move ahead. The world has the impression much will happen, and the U.S. continues to patch its own decline.

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Economy Binds Dakar to Paris Senegal Is Over for Senegal, France's Star Colony

Pranay B. Gupta
New York Times Service

Senegal — A few days after Senegal's 25th anniversary, the country's economic situation is bleak. Senegal is now a net debtor to France, having borrowed \$1.3 billion in foreign loans since 1975.

Senegal was always the privileged French-speaking African, the French colonial emerald in the Senegalese business. For so many years we lived on French money. We were always the privileged French-speaking African, the French colonial emerald in the Senegalese business. For so many years we lived on French money. We were always the privileged French-speaking African, the French colonial emerald in the Senegalese business. For so many years we lived on French money.

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Leopold Senghor

rights. In exchange, Senegal agreed to a number of measures, such as a five-year austerity program and dismantling of costly, unproductive public-sector industries.

The government announced recently that it would cut back the availability of automobiles for officials. It has started dismantling the inefficient and allegedly corrupt national grain board and has turned increasingly to the private sector for promoting the peanut trade.

Similarly, rice, which used to be purchased and distributed by the state, is now handled more efficiently by private traders. Price controls are being lifted and there is less hoarding. And the government has trimmed its investment budget by 30 percent.

10-Year U.S. Program Falls Short of Goals Slow Progress Seen in Cancer Research

By Paul Jacobs
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost a decade ago, the proposal to increase dramatically federal spending on cancer research was compared by its most enthusiastic supporters to the development of the atomic bomb and the program to land a man on the moon.

In 10 years following the passage of the National Cancer Act, the budget of the National Cancer Institute has risen from \$180 million to more than \$1 billion a year.

But new national figures suggest that the cancer rate in the United States has risen in that period. And a cure for cancer is not in sight. Progress in treating cancer has been made, however, if slowly.

Many of the top cancer researchers in the world spent much of last week discussing the latest advances at a symposium sponsored by three mainstay institutions — the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, and New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Scientist Says Paint Fragments Show Shroud of Turin Is a Fake

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Disagreement over whether the Shroud of Turin could have been the cloth in which Jesus was buried, as some Christians believe, has been renewed, with an American scientist quoted as saying that although he had no definite proof, he believed the shroud was a fake.

Dr. Walter McCrone of Chicago, a microscopist who was a member of an international scientific team that examined the relic two years ago in the chapel in Turin, Italy, where it is kept by Roman Catholic officials, reportedly told a London audience Friday that he had found "a great deal of artists' pigments on the shroud," indicating its origin in the 14th century and not at the time of Jesus.

Suit to Exhume Oswald Denied In Texas Court

The Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — A judge has rejected an attempt by a British author to open the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine whether the body buried there is that of the accused assassin of President John Kennedy.

"No necessity or compelling reason for the threatened exhumation or autopsy are shown in this record," said State District Court Judge James Wright on Friday.

Film Pioneer Sol Lesser Dies at 90; Producer of Early Tarzan Features

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sol Lesser, 90, a motion picture pioneer who produced 117 feature films during his more than 50 years in the movie industry, died here Friday.

Lesser, from relative obscurity as a theater owner to the peak of the production field in the early 1920s, Mr. Lesser introduced 6-year-old Jackie Coogan to the world in "Oliver Twist," a 1922 film that broke box-office records across the United States.

Uganda Puts Off General Election Until December

From Agency Dispatches

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda's first elections in 17 years will be held Dec. 10, according to Radio Kampala.

Elections had been scheduled for Sept. 30, but as the date approached it became clear the government would not be able to get ready in time. The announcement on Friday did not say whether the voting would be solely for a new national assembly or also for a president.

Public Expectations

Some scientists complained that the National Cancer Program might fall victim to unfulfilled public expectations. Too much had been promised 10 years ago, far beyond what could realistically be accomplished.

"This field suffers from the public expectation," said Dr. George Klein, a virologist from Sweden. "This creates a hysteria from which scientists themselves suffer."

Best Hope

In other forms of cancer, however, such as breast cancer, the survival figures have inched up only a few percentage points in a decade, and early detection remains the patient's best hope for long-term survival.

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MUNICH — On a clear day the Alps are visible from our Munich-Sheraton, a warm friendly hotel in Germany's fun town. Two bars, health club, some of the best conference facilities in all Europe.

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هذه امانة الاصل

Old Mix in Euromart Fit Specific Tastes

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

Conflicting views on economic developments, especially the outlook for controlling inflation and the direction of interest rates, resulted in a strange mix of new issues offered in the Euromart last week.

UROBONDS

For investors who bet the Dow Jones index in 1980 is headed for a decline, there is a new bond offering. The Dow Jones UROBOND is a new type of bond that is designed to rise in value if the Dow Jones index falls.

Investors who think interest rates will fall and who want to take too much of a very short-term three-year bond, there is a new bond offering. The Dow Jones UROBOND is a new type of bond that is designed to rise in value if the Dow Jones index falls.

Investors who think interest rates will fall and who want to take too much of a very short-term three-year bond, there is a new bond offering. The Dow Jones UROBOND is a new type of bond that is designed to rise in value if the Dow Jones index falls.

No Deterrent

That companies are willing to convert only when the price of the stock is too "give-away," or the bonds offered are for speculative companies, is not a deterrent. Also overlooked in the moment is the fact that the conversion price is often set at a level that is 10 to 15 percent below the current market price.

Nevertheless, most of the recent issues have gone to premium-paying companies, as the underlying stock is expected to rise and issues on the market are expected to be gobbled up.

convertible for Maroon, for example, was so overvalued that the issue was closed instead of this Tuesday as planned. The size of the issue at \$20 million, but put on the 15-year debenture cut to 9 from the initially 4 9/4 percent. The conversion price was set at \$23.25, representing a premium over Friday's over-the-counter quote of \$22.00.

\$20-million, 15-year issue on Oil & Gas bearing a 4 9/4 percent was priced at \$20 million, but put on the 15-year debenture cut to 9 from the initially 4 9/4 percent. The conversion price was set at \$23.25, representing a premium over Friday's over-the-counter quote of \$22.00.

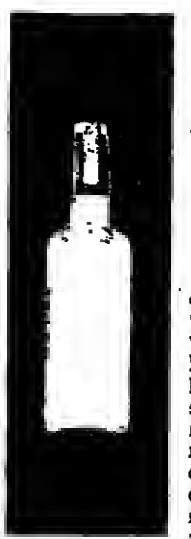
Alfa, Nissan t Italian Ahead

From Agency Dispatches

— Premier Francesco Cossiga conditionally approved a takeover of the state-owned Alfa Romeo and Nissan Motor, making the deal a 60,000 cars a year from a factory to be built in the economically depressed south of Italy, where the company is expected to create 10,000 jobs. Mr. Cossiga's decision marks the end of a long process of delays on a plan that the Cabinet is strongly opposed by Fiat's largest private-sector carmaker and European Economic Community officials.

and senior economic ministers argued against the Alfa-Nissan deal in Europe. But Mr. Cossiga said his decision was conditional on Alfa and Nissan's long-term development strategy and on the location of the new company, which will be called Alfa. He said the deal would be subject to conditions designed to guarantee that Nissan would not flood the European market with cars. The cars will be sold in Italy and in the rest of Europe. Japanese competition is already threatening the Italian car industry. At first, Japanese work contributed one-fifth of the build each car. Parts for the cars will be made in Japan and shipped to Italy, where they will be assembled with Italian engines and components.

Dry Days for Scotch



By William Borders
New York Times Service

GLENFIDDICH, Scotland — In the gentle glens that have for centuries produced much of the world's finest whisky, there is now concern about the future of the industry.

Largely because so many Americans have decided that they prefer vodka, rum or white wine, export sales — the heart of the Scotch whisky business — declined sharply last year. And the recession, high interest rates and ever higher excise taxes have also contributed to a general mood of apprehension among whisky makers.

Although the whisky business is still good, earning Britain more than \$1.5 billion a year in foreign exchange, some people in the industry fear that after years of steady expansion it may be leveling off.

"My father worked in distilleries, and his father before him," said a man who was pumping fresh malt whisky into a brown oak cask near Glenfiddich, to begin an aging process that will end, about 1985, in a bottle of J&B. "But I couldn't say for sure that my son will work in whisky. Everything's become so uncertain."

Last spring the Distillers Co., the giant of the industry, put several thousand workers at its bottling plants on short time for a couple of months. Although they are now working a full week again, a spokesman for the company, which makes Johnnie Walker, Black & White, White Horse and other brands, said, "It's still hand-to-mouth."

In difficult times like these, whisky makers have a special problem because their business requires anticipating demand far in the future, unlike a shoemaker, who can simply stop making shoes when people stop buying them.

By law, Scotch whisky must be aged in the cask at least three years. Most of it is aged far longer, giving it mellowness and its brownish color. So there must always be a gigantic inventory. At the moment, the warehouses of Scotland contain aging whisky that at today's retail prices will ultimately be worth \$80 billion.

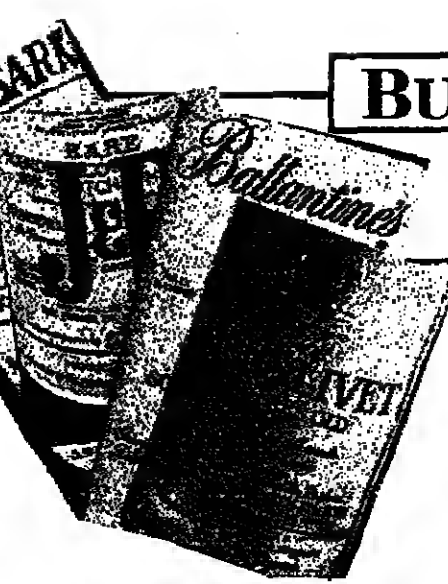
Many of the warehouses, like most of the famous distilleries, are in the valley of the Spey River, which empties into the North Sea near the Firth of Moray. To come suddenly upon one of the installations, in a picture-postcard land of heather and barren moors, is a harsh reminder that, beyond the all the tradition and "Brigadoon" charm, whisky is big business.

"Warning: Guard Dogs on Patrol," proclaims a sign on the high barbed-wire fence around a complex just north of Glenfiddich where there are two dozen warehouses full of one of the whiskies that are blended to make Chivas Regal.

Almost all the brands of Scotch that are popular in the United States are blends. They are made up of several, perhaps several dozen, different brands of malt whisky — the famous product of the Highland glens, which gives Scotch its special character — plus an equal or greater amount of grain whisky, a less distinctive spirit that is cheaper to produce.

Most of the whisky distilled in the valley ultimately ends up in blends, sold abroad. But in the Speyside, as the region is called, they refer to the blends as "cooking whisky." You would do more order here than you would order bourbon.

Speyside farmers have been distilling whisky, largely for their own use, for hundreds of years. It gained popularity outside the region only in the 19th century.



A milestone in the march of Scotch toward respectability was the day in 1859 when Queen Victoria acquired the taste during a visit to Scotland. She recorded in her diary, in what could be a classic rationalization for drinking: "I had a little whisky and water, as the people declared pure water would be too chilling."

Scotch became popular in the United States, which is the largest market, only after Prohibition ended. U.S. consumption of Scotch increased steadily until the middle 1970s. Then, to the horror of the whisky industry, it began declining as the popularity of "white spirits," especially vodka, increased.

In 1969 vodka was the fourth largest selling liquor in the United States (behind bourbon, American blended whisky and Scotch). Last year vodka was No. 1, bourbon was second and Scotch was third and slipping.

Scotch whisky exports to the United States last year, which were down 12 percent from the high registered in 1974, totaled 33 million proof gallons. (A proof gallon is an accounting term for an amount equal to about eight American fifths.)

That figure was roughly one-third of total Scotch exports, reflecting the significant market diversification that has come into the whisky business in recent years. Scotch has become more popular in dozens of countries, including Japan, Venezuela and Brazil, as well as Europe.

Queen's Tippet

The pubs display bottle after bottle of straight malt whiskies with musical names: Glenfiddich, Glenlivet, Cardhu, Mortlach — each with its own distinctive flavor, depending on which spring its water came from, the nature of the barley used, the peat that was burned to dry it.

Speyside farmers have been distilling whisky, largely for their own use, for hundreds of years. It gained popularity outside the region only in the 19th century.

Analysts Fear Synchronized World Slump

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — In Italy, 15,000 Fiat workers get layoff notices. In West Germany, Opel, the General Motors subsidiary, says it may end the year in the red. In France, Rhone-Poulenc, the chemical giant, scrubs recovery hopes this year after a \$100-million first-half loss. In Britain, unemployment tops 2 million for the first time since the 1930s.

The second oil-shock recession — already a familiar beast to Americans — is sinking its claws into Western Europe.

"Sometime during the summer, Europe walked into a brick wall," said Guyon Davies, an economist with the London stockbroker firm Phillips & Drew. Major indicators turned down sharply, and the European Economic Community Commission's index of business confidence in its nine member countries fell a record 5.5 percent during July.

By itself the pessimism is no surprise. Ever since the U.S. economy dropped steeply earlier this year, Western Europe and Japan have been playing Atlas to a flagging world economy. But those who had to live as rising energy costs cut into demand. In July, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned that while the "deflationary impact" of the second oil price jump — the first followed the Arab embargo in 1973 — was proving slow to work through many economies, work its way through it would.

But what has surprised and worried some forecasters, particularly in the United States, is that the U.S. recession, despite signals that it is bottoming out, may catch up with the downturn in Europe and Japan. If that happens, the world's three major economic zones could slip back into lockstep as they did after the first major oil price rise, when they went into their deepest postwar recession.

But few European forecasters seem ready to paint a stark picture.

of a synchronized downturn throughout the industrial world, which also risks cutting into the developing world's trade earnings.

"There is not complete parallelism between the European and the U.S. economies, but there are growing similarities," said Horst Seidler, of the DIW Economic Institute, Berlin. He believes the Western European economy is three months behind the United States, while Klaus Witters of the Westdeutsche Landesbank "Girozentrale, Düsseldorf, finds "almost complete" synchronization between the West German and U.S. economies.

Saucer or Bowl?

At issue in the debate over whether the Western economies are getting into step again is the way the world is likely to react to last year's surge in oil prices. The greater the degree of synchronization that emerges between the major economies, the less chance that the recession will resemble a shallow saucer and the better the odds it will look more like a soup bowl.

Optimists generally take their cue from the OECD Secretariat, which tentatively concluded in July that if the West is spared another sharp oil price increase, it may absorb the latest one with less effect on real activity than after the 1973-74 oil price rise — in other words, the recession will be saucer-shaped. And it appears that oil prices will be generally stabilized, at least for the rest of this year, as a result last week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pricing agreement.

After chalking up aggregate growth of 3.4 percent last year, thanks to strong performances by Japan, Germany, France and Italy, the Western industrial countries faced a decline in the second half of this year, according to OECD. As a result of the U.S. downturn. But 1981 should see the beginning of a modest upturn, it said, helped by evidence that the U.S. economy may already be touching bottom.

Most private European forecasters who think the world will sum up the second oil shock more easily than the first base their argument on the belief that inflation will soon start to recede and that companies have not lost their will to invest.

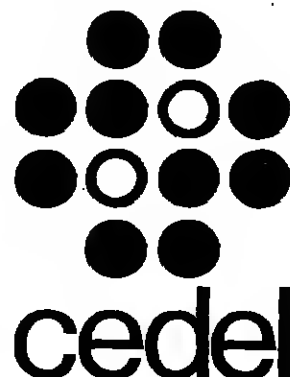
Meanwhile, most governments are following restrictive policies that give priority to encouraging industrial investment over private consumption. European economies are adapting to higher oil prices, with inflation eating up buying power and businessmen emptying their warehouses.

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	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	P.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	1.2585	4.4450	108.87	467.75	2.201	1.147	1.147	1.147	1.147
Belgium (C)	36.84	48.73	149.45	4.30	3.2871	14.725	1.147	1.147	1.147
France (C)	1.7975	4.2886	129.49	4.29	3.1355	1.147	1.147	1.147	1.147
Germany (D)	2.2827	4.2886	129.49	4.29	3.1355	1.147	1.147	1.147	1.147
Italy	853.80	2.02470	47.37	204.26	—	47.37	20.415	215.23	N.A.
Japan	—	2.2865	159.72	1.1757	0.1714	0.1714	0.1714	0.1714	0.1714
Netherlands	4.1765	1.7760	225.57	4.8945	21.47	14.5251	20.415	70.125	—
Portugal	1.4430	3.2751	91.5650	3.2385	0.1715	0.1715	0.1715	0.1715	0.1715
Spain	1.6463	0.9990	2.5204	1.8824	1.20445	2.7499	0.1715	2.1451	7.4249

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	P.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Switzerland	0.8244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	0.8244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	0.8244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	0.8244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	0.8244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

£ Sterling; L1280 Irish £.
(1) Commercial Invoice; (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000.

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Dancing to the Bank With Arthur Murray

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

NOLU — "Arthur Murray doubled my money in a hurry," said a Honolulu resident, a second career as a financial adviser. Mrs. Black is one of the 40 Honolulu friends of Murray who have profited since he began his career in the 1940s, as Murray Taught Me Dance a Hurry.

Murray, still dapper at 85, has had triple the worth of his substantial stock holdings in years by following the same strategy that he passes on to his friends. He added that he into investment counseling years ago "just to help people change their lives."

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swaded him to switch to stocks. "If you aren't making 15 percent a year," he said, "you're losing money."

Specializing in buying into companies that he hopes are about to be taken over by bigger companies, he was soon "doing better than the professionals and the institutions."

Three years ago, comfortably settled in a penthouse apartment near Diamond Head with Kathryn, his wife of more than 50 years — enjoying the company of such distinguished acquaintances as Claire Booth Luce and the Hawaii Gov. George Ariyoshi. Mr. Murray got the idea of putting his investment capabilities at the service of his friends.

This was the beginning of an investment club guided entirely by Mr. Murray's judgments. In one year the securities held by Mr. Murray for his friends had doubled in value. Word got around his extensive social circle, and more friends wanted in. "I knew nothing about stocks but I have implicit confidence in him," said federal judge Samuel King, an early "member."

In 1978, finding it onerous to keep track personally of 53 accounts — since reduced to 41 by profit-takers who dropped out — Mr. Murray transformed the informal club into a partnership called the Hawaii Traders Group with jointly owned assets divided into units valued at \$1,000 each.

Today, according to the latest accounting by Rex Alsop of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., the broker for the group, each unit is worth \$2,064. Mr. Alsop said the 300-percent growth in two years has increased the holdings of early investors, such as Mrs. Black and Judge King, fivefold.

In both cases it is neither the broker nor the individual investors — who receive a monthly accounting from the brokerage house — but Mr. Murray who decides what to buy and sell.

"My telephone bill runs between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a month," he said. "The brokers always tell me to call them collect but when a broker is doing a good job for me I don't mind paying the bills."

According to Mr. Murray, painstaking homework developed his art of buying stock in a company just before some other company was about to offer more money for the shares.

When a company buys 5 percent



Arthur Murray

of the stock of another company, signifying a possible takeover intention, the information is published in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Security News Digest. With this knowledge, Mr. Murray seeks to determine, through research, whether the 5-percent outlay has been made as a prelude to a takeover bid or merely as an investment. "I don't lose because I buy in only when I find that the company apparently targeted for takeover is a good one to have even if the takeover falls through," he said.

As an example, he cited a maneuver involving two insurance companies, Connecticut General and ERC, formerly called Employers Reinsurance. "I looked into it and saw that ERC was a good company on its own so there was no risk." So he bought, the takeover by Connecticut General eventually did take place and "on that little deal I made \$425,000."

When merger activity dropped as interest rates soared about a year ago, making it difficult for companies to raise money for transactions, Mr. Murray looked elsewhere for profits. As the best current hedge against inflation, he recommended oil and oil-related stocks, in which he said he has placed 85 percent of his own stock purchases; and real estate investment trusts, to which he has allocated the other 15 percent.

He also has some "don'ts" for investors. The main ones are: don't try to "get in on the ground floor" by buying into untested new companies — "you may wind up in the cellar"; don't buy stock unless at least five institutional investors have gone in first; don't hasten to sell when a stock is advancing — a lesson he learned when he unloaded Dome Petroleum at 43, after having bought it at 12, only to see it go to 73 — and don't buy on tips or rumors.

Yugoslavs Expected to Make Large Euroloan Request

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Officials of Yugoslavia's central bank met with commercial bankers in London Thursday, outlining their economic situation and their "stabilization plans" to curb the balance-of-payments deficit.

The officials presented what one participant called "a well-orchestrated, organized program" to raise new cash, including "negotiating a number of bilateral financial agreements." While the Yugoslavs made clear that they will be seeking a large Euroloan, no specific request was made.

Three banks — Lloyds Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chase Manhattan — have formed an informal steering committee. "We're just doing the legwork — un-

split rate of half a point over Libor for six years and 3/4 point over Libor for the final two years. The terms offered by lead managers Midland Bank and S.G. Warburg are considered very favorable to Greece.

In Italy, a fixed-rate transaction planned for ENI has been abandoned because of the state of the dollar bond market, and lead manager Chase Manhattan is now proposing to arrange a \$75-million, five-year loan at a half-point over Libor. Another Italian borrower, Isveimer, is in the market for \$130 million for seven years, offering a margin of 3/4 point over Libor throughout.

Bankers are also grinding their teeth over terms granted to Spain. Empetrol has reportedly been offered \$50 million for 12 years at a half-point over Libor. Participants reportedly are 10 foreign banks recently implanted in Spain.

Mexico's state oil agency Pemex and Total International Ltd., a unit of the French oil group, are backing a \$500-million transaction for Mexico. The margin on this two-year operation is a low quarter-point over Libor. Total fees to be paid amount to 1/4 percent, of which lead manager S.G. Warburg is giving away from 1/4 percent on participations of \$25 million to \$49 million to 7/32 percent on participations of \$100 million.

The loan is to be repaid in four semi-annual installments, making for an average life of 15 months. Total is committed to buy 100,000 barrels of oil a day from Pemex starting next year. Payment for the oil will be made through the banks, which will deduct the cost of servicing the loan before passing the proceeds to Pemex. In the event of a dispute between Pemex and Total resulting in a halt of oil deliveries, Pemex will repay the loan.

Argentina has awarded the mandate to YPF's \$300-million transaction to two competing groups of banks bidding for the business. The transaction is broken into two parts, an eight-year deal for \$200 million at a margin of 3/4 point over Libor and a five-year loan of \$100 million carrying a margin of a half-point over Libor.

Managers are expected to keep most of the eight-year transaction to themselves as the terms are deemed to be overly favorable to the borrower (but nevertheless an improvement for the banks over the 1/2-3/4 point margin on the loan just completed for the government). Notable about the banking syndicate is the heavy Middle East representation and the fact that there are two Japanese banks instead of just one as is normal these days.

The group consists of: Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank International, Commerzbank, Arab Banking Corp., Banque Nationale de Paris, DGB Bank, Arab Latin American Bank, National Commercial Bank of Jeddah and Nippon Credit

In Brazil, the \$150-million, eight-year operation for Siderbrás carrying a margin of 1 1/4 points went well, with the initial group of five lead managers reporting a sell-down of almost 50 percent — to \$16 million each from an initial commitment of \$30 million.

Venezuela's operations remain confused and uncoordinated, with margins on the flood of one-year operations tending to rise to an effective half-percent (a margin of 1/2 percent and front-end fee of 1/4 percent) up from the 1/4 percent paid recently. INP, the port authority of Venezuela, is in the market for \$180 million, offering a quarter-point over the one-year interbank rate paid quarterly. Assuming Libor is at 10 percent, the effective yield to banks is about 0.7 percent.

CVF is in the market for \$152 million, paying 3/4 point over Libor with interest discounted at the opening. Inavi is raising \$160 million, offering 7/16 point over the six-month Libor, and Bandagro is borrowing \$100 million, offering 3/4 point over the one-year Libor.

In Africa, the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa completed its \$50-million, five-year operation with managers Kredietbank and Credit Commercial de France reporting a sell-down approaching 75 percent after 10 other banks joined the deal. The margin was a split 3/4-3/8 point over Libor.

SYNDICATED LOANS

paid — to see what is feasible," one of the bankers explained. Giving the Yugoslavs an idea of what they can expect from the Euroloan, Manufacturers Hanover told the officials they could expect major participants in any upcoming loan to put up \$25 million each.

The bankers also reportedly indicated that Yugoslavia should expect to pay as much as Poland just did, 1 1/2 points over the interbank rate, up at least a quarter-point from margins on previous Yugoslav transactions.

It is widely assumed that Yugoslavia will try to wrap up the details of a syndicated loan during next week's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Talks are also "at a very early stage" for new operations for Czechoslovakia and Romania, bankers report. The Czechs are looking for \$200 million for seven or eight years and are insisting on a margin containing "an element of 3/4 point" over the interbank rate.

"They want to be seen to be rated a better risk than other East-bloc borrowers," said one banker close to the discussions. He said that banks were little inclined to meet this demand, but added that the Czechs would have no problem finding money at a margin of 3/4 point over Libor.

Romania is also looking for \$200 million, but is reportedly in no rush. Government officials and bankers are still haggling over prospective terms, with the Romanians insisting that they pay no more than 3/4 point over Libor and bankers arguing that a split rate of 3/4-1/2 point over Libor would be needed.

Elsewhere in Europe, the Greek telecommunications agency OTE is in the market for \$100 million, offering a

urobond Market Presents Strange Mix

Continued from Page 9

to yield 12.05 percent, the fell to 96 1/2-97. The yield at offered price was 12.67 percent. Bankers remarked that new issues are priced to yield more than outstanding issues. In on, they said GMAC was in to lose its charisma as one of the world's premier industrial banks.

Deutsche mark sector got a in the arm Friday after the bank lowered its Lombard rate a half-point to 9 percent. However, bankers said the market's response was a ical reaction and forecast that time is still not right for a significant easing in yield levels, "in order of one basis point."

the Lombard rate, yields on m-term domestic paper ed about 15 basis points. Frio 8.30 percent and yields on ar paper eased to about 8.27 8.50 percent.

stria's 150 million DM of 12-onds, sold at 99 1/2 bearing a n of 8 1/4 percent to yield 8.32 nt, ended the week at 99 1/2. al's 8 1/4 of 1987 are trading when-issued basis at a half- discount from issue price, anwhile, rumors abound an impending issue for the d Bank. About the only paper ming well last week was the t convertible for Nippon, which ended the week at 03.

e DM calendar for the com-on was to be set Monday, the central market subcom-e meets at the Dresdner

recent seven-year issue for Finance for Industry, sold at par with a coupon of 13 1/4 percent, ended the week at 98 1/2. Not surprisingly, the BNP paper is quoted on a when-issued basis of 98-98 1/2.

"The Eurosterling market is rapidly becoming a farce," admits one British banker. It faces unequal competition from the gilt market for foreign business and appears to function like the Eurodollar market or Eurocanadian dollar market, when the currency performs strongly against the dollar but disappears when the dollar begins to appreciate.

Euroatom is reported to be the next issuer to tap the Eurosterling market. And in the Eurofranc market, Renault is rumored to be preparing an issue.

Eksportfinans of Norway is offering 100 million kroner of five-year bullets bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. This is only the fourth Eurokroner issue and likely to be the last for this year, bankers report, as the government is attempting to pattern the market after the DM sector rather than the on-off style of the Eurosterling or Eurofranc markets.

The domestic krona market is effectively closed to foreigners, who are limited to holdings of up to 1 million kroner. While the krona is considered a "petrocurrency," the fact is that Norway still

has a substantial foreign debt and is still an importer of capital.

In Tokyo, Electricite de France will be selling 20 billion yen of 12-year bonds, which are expected to yield 8.6 percent.

Eurobond Yields*		
Week Ended September 19		
(U.S. Dollars)		
International institutions	12.52 %	
Industrials, long term	12.50 %	
Industrials, medium term	12.12 %	
Canadian dollars, medium term	12.96 %	
French franc, long term	12.97 %	
Unit of acc.-long term	10.13 %	
* Calculated by The Wall Street Journal		
Market Turnover		
Week Ended September 19		
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)		
Total	2,850.3	2,358.4
Codel	2,850.3	2,358.4
Eurodol	2,982.5	2,633.0
	349.5	

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Over-the-Counter


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What is the outlook for the world economy and the dollar

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For details contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or telephone Paris 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

For the Week Ending September 19, 1980

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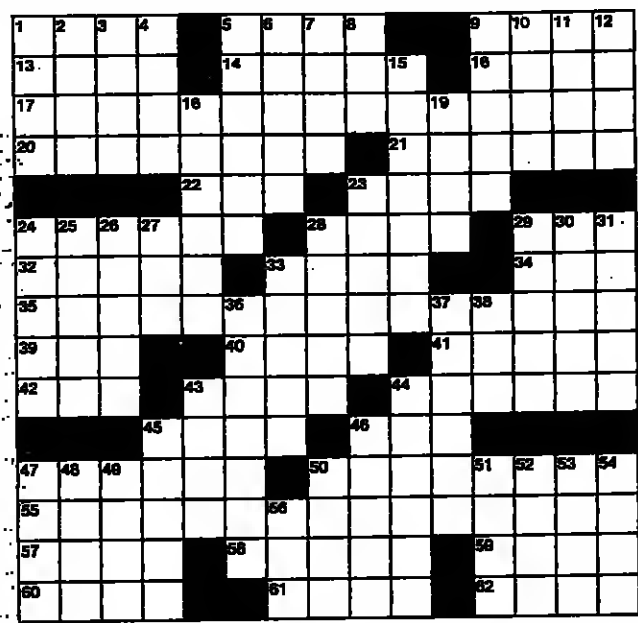
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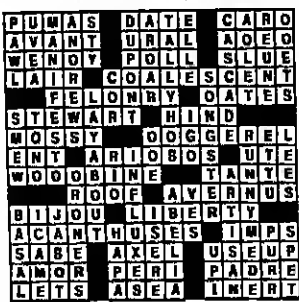
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32 Eyelashes
33 Coral Gables' county
34 "I am conventional dither"
36 Former Manhattan sight
39 Wistful weather word
40 Proper
41 Stakes

DOWN

- 42 One of Edward's nicknames
43 U.S. V.I., e.g.
44 Relativity, for one
45 Kin of gobs
46 Branco or Grande
47 Questions
50 Give fresh life to
55 Former Manhattan sight
57 One of five bodies of water
58 Of a royal domain
59 Observed
60 Tennis units
61 Gull
62 Cicero's "to be"

SOLUTION TO FRIDAY'S PUZZLE



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBANY	72	54	LOS ANGELES	64	57
ALBUQUERQUE	72	54	MADRID	64	57
ANAKA	61	43	MANILA	34	23
ATHENS	74	54	MEXICOCITY	34	23
AUCKLAND	61	43	MILWAUKEE	34	23
BANGKOK	84	74	MINNEAPOLIS	34	23
BEIRUT	84	74	MONTREAL	34	23
BELGRADE	72	54	MOSCOW	34	23
BERLIN	72	54	MUNICH	34	23
BRUSSELS	72	54	NEW DELHI	34	23
BUCHARST	72	54	NEW YORK	34	23
BUDAPEST	72	54	OSLO	34	23
BUENOS AIRES	72	54	PARIS	34	23
Cairo	72	54	PRAGUE	34	23
CASABLANCA	72	54	RIO DE JANEIRO	34	23
COPENHAGEN	72	54	ROME	34	23
COSTA DEL SOL	72	54	SAN FRANCISCO	34	23
CULLEN	72	54	SEATTLE	34	23
EDINBURGH	72	54	SINGAPORE	34	23
FLORENCE	72	54	STOCKHOLM	34	23
FRANKFURT	72	54	SYDNEY	34	23
GENEVA	72	54	TAIPEI	34	23
HELSINKI	72	54	TEL AVIV	34	23
HONG KONG	72	54	TOKYO	34	23
HOUSTON	72	54	TUNIS	34	23
ISTANBUL	72	54	VIENNA	34	23
JAKARTA	72	54	WARSAW	34	23
JERUSALEM	72	54	ZURICH	34	23
JOHANNESBURG	72	54			
LAJAS PALMAS	72	54			
LIMA	72	54			
LISBON	72	54			
LONDON	72	54			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS
BBC WORLD SERVICE

Worldwide: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Western Europe: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Eastern Europe: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

South America: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Asia: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Africa: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during various periods of different regions.

Western Europe: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Eastern Europe: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

South America: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Asia: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Africa: 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Hollywood Flips Lid Over Closing
Of Famed Brown Derby Restaurant

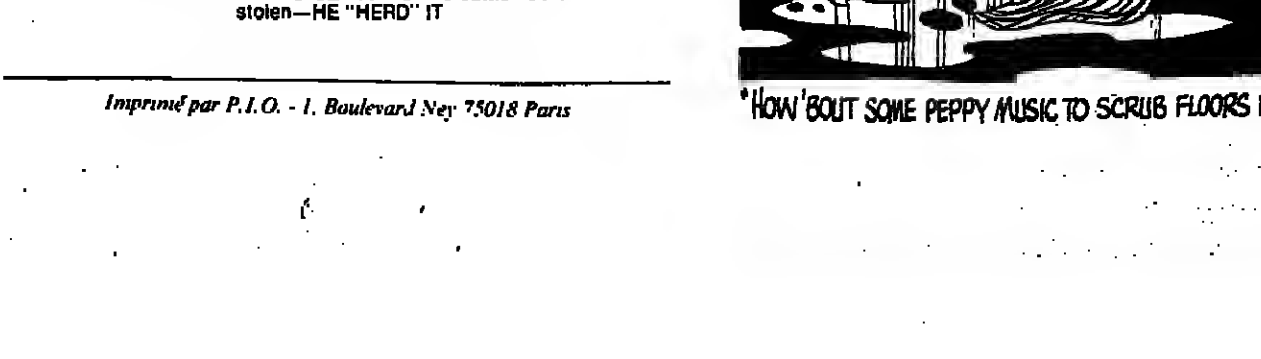
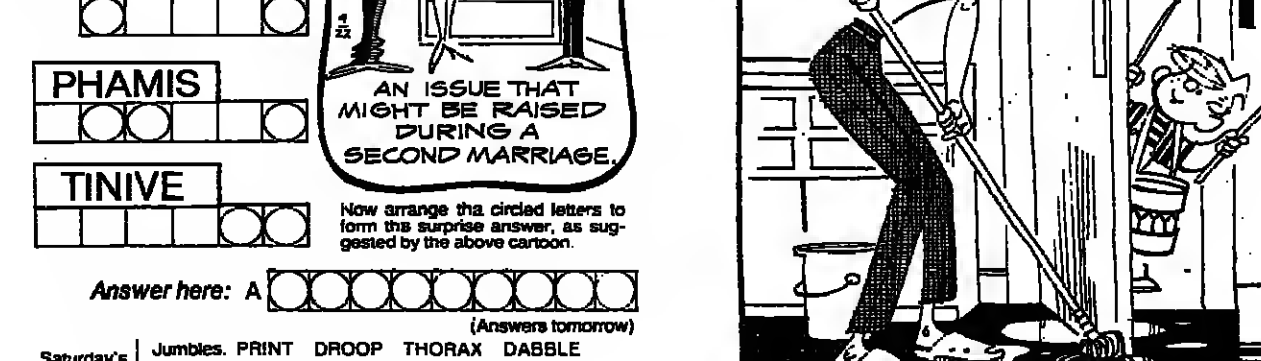
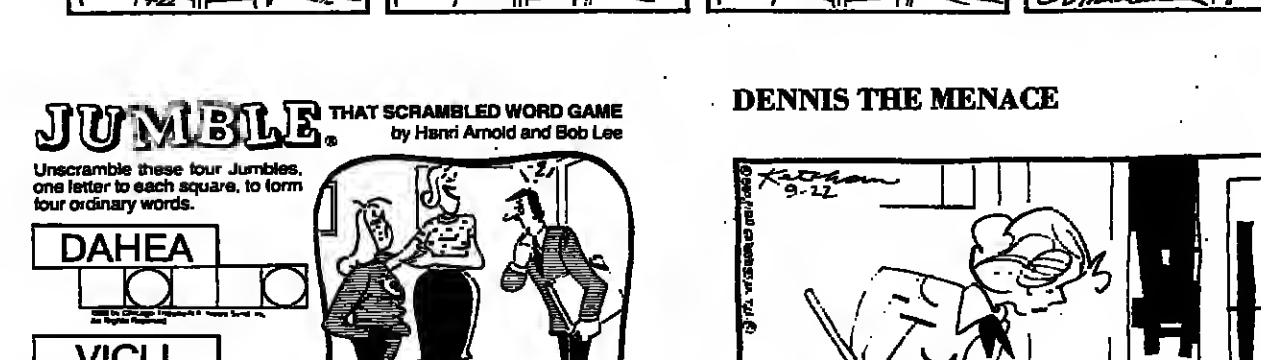
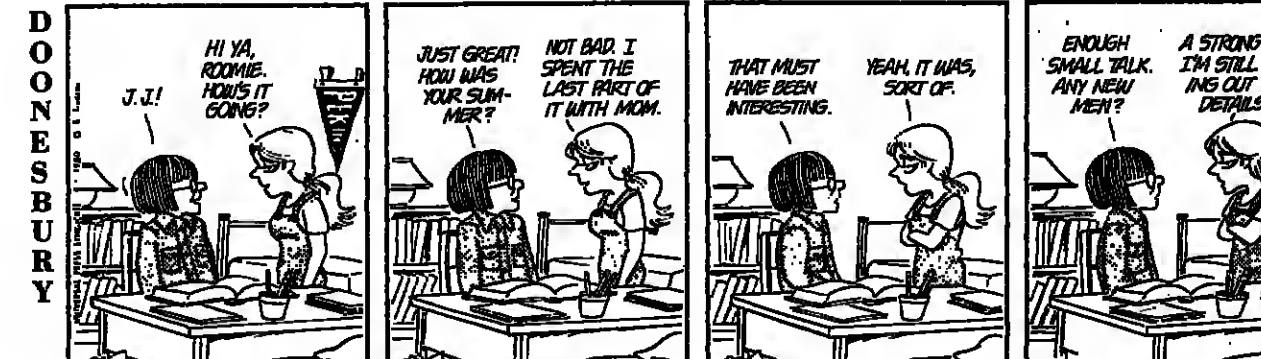
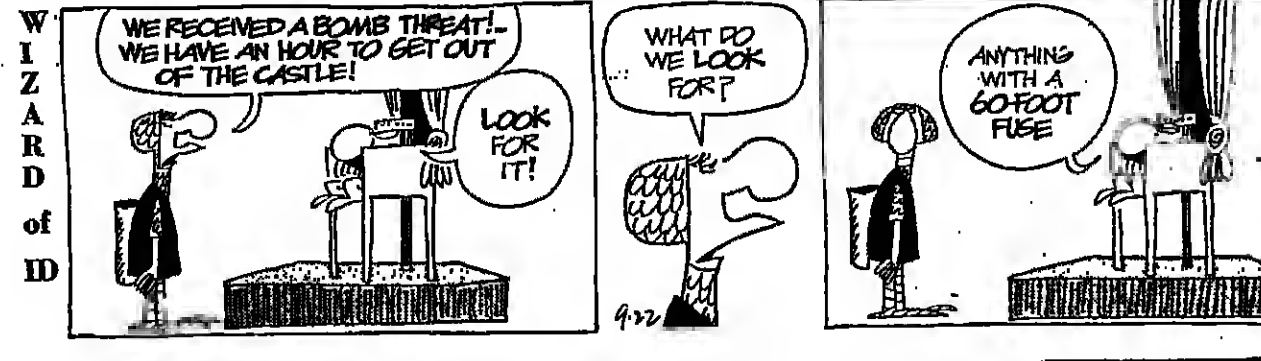
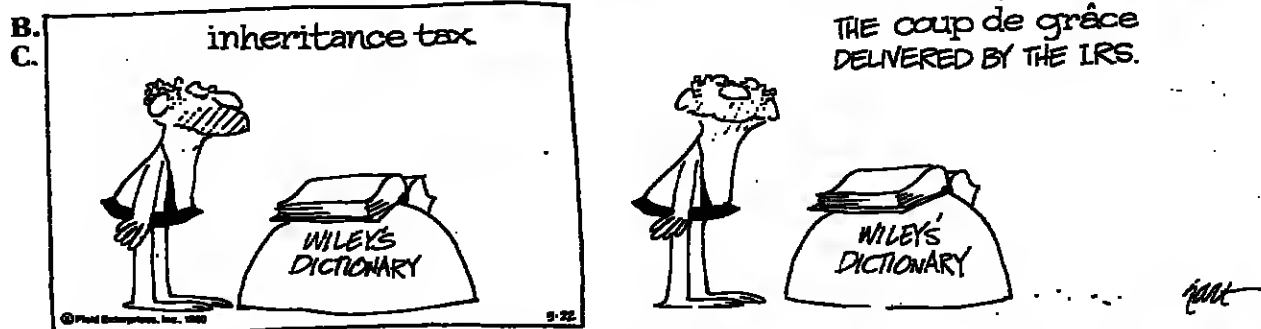
LOS ANGELES — The original hat-shaped Brown Derby restaurant, a colorful symbol of Hollywood bravado built on a bet, was closed behind scaffolding Sunday, apparently awaiting the wrecker's ball.

"The unexpected closing brought quick action from city officials, shock from employees, silence from the owners and dismay on the part of preservation groups that vowed to halt destruction of the landmark, built by Herbert Sornbor, husband of actress Gloria Swanson, to win a bet with a colleague.

"If you know anything about food, you can sell it out of a hat," was the challenge.

A city building inspector sent to the scene Saturday after the scaffolding suddenly appeared around the restaurant ordered manager Paul Sileo not to permit demolition of the building. The inspector indicated that a destruction permit had been applied for but not received.

"We're closed down, but it hasn't been decided what to do with the building," Mr. Sileo said.



BOOKS

THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT

By Leonard and Mark Silk. Basic. 351 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

LEONARD SILK, economic columnist for The New York Times, and his son Mark, a teaching fellow in history at Harvard University, don't enjoy themselves quite so much as they might have in their breezy account of such "secular churches" as Harvard, The New York Times, the Foundations of Ford and Rockefeller, the Institute of Brookings, the Hall of Carnegie, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, Henry L. Stimson and David Rockefeller and Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is as if the Silks haven't decided how seriously we ought to take the American Establishment, although they agree that it exists.

Their book, then, falls somewhere between Richard Rovere's 1961 *Explores*, which giggled at the Establishment, and C. Wright Mills' 1956 polemic, *The Power Elite*, which gaged on it. The Silks are inclined to walk around the Establishment and poke it with a stick; as a result, flocks of multicolored anecdotes rise into the air on flapping wings, and, occasionally, a bee stings.

A New Class of Moralists? What is the Establishment? It is not, in the United States, ecclesiastical, although it has its origins in Protestantism and, in particular, Unitarianism at Harvard. But it is "a new class of moralists" whose function since the 1800s has been "not to preach or exhort, but to investigate reality, to seek insight and to elucidate the good." Unlike the establishments of Europe, the U.S. version brings together intellectuals "under the benevolent governance of business rather than that of the state." Indeed, its aspiration is to play "a mediating and guiding role between the contending forces of democracy and capitalism."

Big business, in fact, is the bias and the sinew of this book. The pages come alive when the Silks are talking about an Andrew Carnegie, who put his money where his mouth was; or a John D. Rockefeller, who didn't know what to do with his money; or a Robert S. Brookings, who made a fortune in woodwork and cordage, sang in the St. Louis Choral Society, decamped for a year in Berlin to study philosophy and the violin, and abandoned gentleman farming for the education of Washington bureaucrats.

These men in the end wanted to do good, and did some. They wanted to quiet the unruly populists, and succeeded. The capitalism with which they were acquainted was corporate, which perhaps explains the resentment of them — of Wall Street and the big banks — by small and medium-sized businessmen west of the Hudson and south of the Potomac. That resentment, as the Silks point out, expressed itself in the presidential nomination of Barry Goldwater in 1964. Wall Street had an easier

time getting its message to the universities, from which rowed experts and for whom dined chairs and built b than to the bumptious What do you mean, Keyes what's wrong with isolation?

So the bankers invited fessors to lunch, probal Century Club. The Estab learned, rather slowly, th to be inclusive, which mea casual Jew, preferably a sprinkling of blacks and ally a woman. The Silks derful on this accommoda cess, those nasty quotas vard, the attitude of Her toward persons of the fer suasion and so on. They a ly good on the revolving time getting the message s the universities, from whic rowed experts and for whi dowed chairs and built b than to the bumptious What do you mean, Keyes what's wrong with isolation?

An establishment, any ment, must also accom self to the passions and p of mere citizen. Thus, in '60s and early '70s, the E ment turned against the Vietnam, and the Ford tion was encouraging co-control of the schools neighborhoods. Accordi Silks, after this sinister tablishment has now righ it may be able to accor Ronald Reagan. Harmony

I am sorry that the Silks, clearly not to cons same Establishment as with culture as well as p look at the boards of di museums and theater g the National Endowme Arts would turn up if names, wearing the sam piece suits. And I wonder given the many shifts in and ideology, we can co-consistent Establishment. Perhaps the Establishment like the rest of us, are ch the zeitgeist. Without o can there be a Mafia?

Meanwhile, the book i fun. The Silks in their ch Harvard refer to the co about Memorial Church The Church, dedicated to yard war dead, refused Jewish marriage. The Cimmon ran an outraged accompanied by a letter fector of the Rockefeller tion who was equaly e The writer of the editori become the son-in-law Rockefeller director, and same person who is wr book review. Do you see works?

John Leonard is on the The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert

IN the 1940s Oscar Tenner, the Manhattan Chess Club master, was notorious for sacrificing the exchange at the slightest provocation.

The stratagem won him some notable games, and also cost him many very unnotable ones. But what his results tended to prove was that there is no universal device for winning chess games, certainly not his overworked formula of giving up a rook for a minor piece whenever he could thus break up the line of pawns in front of the enemy king.

At the opposite pole from the overly optimistic, excessively adventurous Tenner are those who contest hundreds of games without ever taking into consideration the stratagem of the exchange sacrifice. And they wonder why they get so many draws.

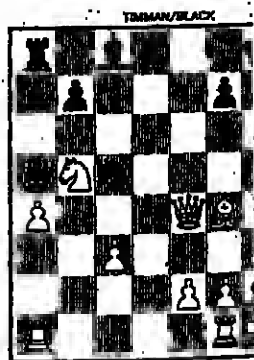
The game from the Phillips & Drew Kings international tournament in London between Michael Stean, a British grandmaster and Viktor Korchnoi's match second, and Jan Timman, the leading Dutch grandmaster, shows how effective a sacrifice of the exchange can be.

Timman's ambitious plan of playing to double the White QBP by 6 ... N-K5 used to be followed by 7 Q-Q3, Q-R4; 8 N-N3! N-K4 (or 8 ... Q-KB4; 9 Q-Q3, N-K5; 10 Q-R4, B-K2; 11 N-K4, but Black's difficulty in advancing his QP without isolating it still gives White a slight superiority.

But why did he think that his more direct 7 ... N-K4; 8 P-K2 was any better? After 7 ... N-K5, White's active piece play more than compensated for his doubled QBPs.

Since 11 ... P-P3; 12 Q-Q4, K-K3; 13 O-O-Och, K-K1; 14 N-Qch, B-K4; 15 B-B2 would have left Black tied up, Timman gave up a pawn with 11 ... O-O; 12 P-P3, P-P3; 13 Q-P3 to obtain counterplay.

Whatever merit this line of play might have had, Stean's exchange sacrifice 17 Q-N4! Q-Q; 18 P-Q, B-R; 19 P-N dealt with it in cavalier fashion. His idea was that after 19 ... B-B3; 20 N-B7, R-N1; 21 N-Q5, the retreat with 21 ... R-R1 would encounter 22 P-R5! threatening 23 P-R6! tipping through any defense. (In this hypothetical line 22 ... P-Q3 would not have helped Black, since 23 N-



Position after 18 ... N-K5

N6, R-R2; 24 B-N8 would rook.)

Consequently, Timman the exchange with 21 22 N-K5, N-K5; 23 B-K hoping to find a way to pawn-down, rook-and-bish ing.

The winning plan for Ste 33 P-R7 was to bring his QN6 so that he could m rook and promote his passe

After 41 P-N5, it was n to play 41 ... P-R3 to an the threat of 42 P-R4, 43 P-Rch, K-N3; 45 R-N course, 42 P-Pch, K-R Black king movebound.

On 59 K-Q6, it woul been futile to continue 59 ... R-KN8; 61 KxB man gave up.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
1. N-K3	1. N-K3	21. P-R3	21. P-R3
2. P-K4	2. P-K4	22. P-R3	22. P-R3
3. P-K4	3. P-K4	23. P-R3	23. P-R3
4. P-K4	4. P-K4	24. P-R3	24. P-R3
5. P-K4	5. P-K4	25. P-R3	25. P-R3
6. P-K4	6. P-K4	26. P-R3	26. P-R3
7. P-K4	7. P-K4	27. P-R3	27. P-R3
8. P-K4	8. P-K4	28. P-R3	28. P-R3
9. P-K4	9. P-K4	29. P-R3	29. P-R3
10. P-K4	10. P-K4	30. P-R3	30. P-R3
11. P-K4	11. P-K4	31. P-R3	31. P-R3
12. P-K4	12. P-K4	32. P-R3	32. P-R3
13. P-K4	13. P-K4	33. P-R3	33. P-R3
14. P-K4	14. P-K4	34. P-R3	34. P-R3
15. P-K4	15. P-K4	35. P-R3	35. P-R3
16. P-K4	16. P-K4	36. P-R3	36. P-R3
17. P-K4	17. P-K4	37. P-R3	37. P-R3
18. P-K4	18. P-K4	38. P-R3	38. P-R3
19. P-K4	19. P-K4	39. P-R3	39. P-R3
20. P-K4	20. P-K4	40. P-R3	40. P-R3

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW 'BOUT SOME PEPPY MUSIC TO SCRUB FLOORS BY?"

Orioles Win, Gain In Losing Yanks

From Agency Dispatches
BALTIMORE — Mark Belanger Ken Singleton drove in two runs in a five-run fifth and won his 24th game as he defeated Toronto Saturday. The victory, coupled with a 6-1 win over the Yankees, gave the Orioles four games out in the American League East. The Toronto team came in at 24-7, the winningest in the majors, gave up six runs and walked. The only Toronto run came in the ninth inning when Jim Mayberry's homer leading to ninth. Reliever Tippy Margot hit the last three outs.
Real Sox 4, Yankees 1
New York, rookie Chico Spivey drove in two runs as Boston won an eight-game losing streak against New York with a 4-1 victory behind Dennis Eckersley's seven-hit pitching.
Tigers 13, Indians 3
Detroit, Steve Kemp's grand slam capped a seven-run fifth and his two-run triple capped a five-run fifth as Detroit defeated Cleveland, 13-3.
Brewers 8, Mariners 4
Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas drove home two runs and Dick Schofield hit a two-run single to lead Milwaukee to an 8-4 victory over Seattle.
A's 9, Royals 0
Kansas City, Mo., Tony Arbeton drove in two runs and two to knock in five runs and Ken Griffey Jr. held George Brett in four trips — dropping his batting average to .396 from .399 — to lead Oakland to a 9-0 victory over Kansas City.
Angels 6, Rangers 4
Arlington, Texas, G. Kubiak hit a two-run triple to snap a 4-4 tie and trigger a run in the 10th that lifted California to a 6-4 victory over Texas.
Reds 10, Dodgers 2
The National League, in Los Angeles, Johnny Bench keyed a 7-0 first-inning lead to a bases-empty single to give Cincinnati a victory over Los Angeles. The Dodgers' first-inning lead was erased by Houston in the National League West. Tom Seaver (7) won his first victory of the season against Los Angeles after losses.
Mets 9, Pirates 6
Pittsburgh, Elliott Maddox's pop, two-run single snapped a 6-0 lead by the Pirates in the 11th and gave New York to a 9-6 victory over Pittsburgh that dealt a blow to the Pirates' chances of winning the National League East. The Pirates' first-inning lead was erased by Houston in the National League West. Tom Seaver (7) won his first victory of the season against Los Angeles after losses.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	22	14	.610
Los Angeles	21	15	.583
San Diego	20	16	.556
St. Louis	19	17	.527
Philadelphia	18	18	.500
Montreal	17	19	.472
Chicago	16	20	.444
Pittsburgh	15	21	.417
Cincinnati	14	22	.389
San Francisco	13	23	.361
Florida	12	24	.333
Arizona	11	25	.306
Colorado	10	26	.278
San Francisco	9	27	.250
Los Angeles	8	28	.222
San Diego	7	29	.194
St. Louis	6	30	.167
Philadelphia	5	31	.139
Montreal	4	32	.111
Chicago	3	33	.083
Pittsburgh	2	34	.056
Cincinnati	1	35	.028
San Francisco	0	36	.000

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League
N. FRANKLIN — Volney Davis, quarterback, released.
C. FRANKLIN — Volney Davis, quarterback, released.
C. FRANKLIN — Volney Davis, quarterback, released.
C. FRANKLIN — Volney Davis, quarterback, released.
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Span Volleyball Defeat

ALGARY, Alberta — Canada's national volleyball team defeated the United States, 15-12, 15-10, 15-11.

More Sports On Page 13



Australia sailing alone in the lead on the second leg.

Freedom Beaten by 28 Seconds Australia Evens Tally at 1-1

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service
NEWPORT, R.I. — Australia won an America's Cup race in dramatic circumstances on Rhode Island Sound Friday, coming from behind on the sixth and last leg to defeat the defender, Freedom, by 28 seconds, or three boat lengths. As Australia also beat the time limit of 7:25 p.m. EST by seven minutes, the result was official.
This was the first foreign victory in the America's Cup since 1970. It evened this year's four-of-seven-race series at one victory apiece.
The challenger led Freedom for three hours over 154 miles of the 243-mile course. Then Freedom passed her with a quick burst of speed, but Australia sailed through Freedom on the final leg, taking the lead with about half a mile to go to the finish line. She overcame a deficit of 26 seconds at the last turning mark as the two yachts sailed into a weakening breeze and darkness east of Block Island.
Even before she won, the vision of the white sloop sailing ahead of the blue American yacht around the first four of the five turning marks was one that will be remembered, because such a sight has been rare in the 110-year history of the competition.
Australia was sailed almost impeccably by Jim Hardy, her skipper, under testing conditions in a light southwest breeze full of subtle changes. He nurtured his yacht into leads at the turning marks of 27 seconds, then 15, 47 and 46.
One Mistake
Then Hardy made a mistake, and Dennis Conner sailed Freedom ahead. The 46-second lead, usually a substantial one in match racing, was gone in a handful of minutes after the two yachts rounded the inflated orange buoy marking the end of the second windward leg of the course. All that remained were two legs, each of four and a half miles.
After rounding the fourth mark, both yachts set spinnakers for the ensuing downwind leg. But Conner jibed his yacht at the mark and sailed high above the course line into fresher wind. He had a better angle to the wind, and Freedom was suddenly sailing faster than her rival in the moderating six-knot breeze.
Australia was slow to respond to the tactic. By the time Hardy, too,

Alabama's Defense Reported Missing in 59-35 Win

From Agency Dispatches
JACKSON, Miss. — Alabama extended its winning streak to 23 games Saturday with a 59-35 victory over Mississippi, but Crimson Tide Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant said the triumph was more like a "long horror movie."
"It was a mighty long afternoon," Bryant said, referring to the Alabama defense. The Rebels' 35 points were the most allowed by Alabama in the regular season since 1970. "It looked like they were about to push us off a cliff. I've never seen a clock go so slow."
Running backs Billy Jackson and Lennie Patrick rushed for more than 100 yards apiece as the Tide rolled on offense. Both teams gained more than 500 yards rushing and passing. Tide quarterback Major Ogievie ran for two touchdowns. Alabama's second win in two games this season was Bryant's 29th career coaching victory; Ole Miss fell to 1-2.
"I thought our offense did well today," Bryant said. "At least they put points on the board. Somebody must have played well to score 54 points." The triumph overshadowed a big passing day for Mississippi quarterback John Fournace, who completed 23 of 48 for 298 yards and four touchdowns.
Notre Dame 29, Michigan 27
In South Bend, Ind., Harry Oliver kicked a 51-yard field goal on the final play of the game to give the Irish a dramatic 29-27 victory over the Wolverines. "I didn't know [the kick] was good because someone was right on top of me on the ground," said Oliver, whose longest-ever goal came against a 10-nip wind. "I didn't know it was good until they started yelling and screaming."
Michigan had gone ahead, 27-26, on a short touchdown pass from reserve quarterback John Wampler to Craig Dunaway with 41 seconds to play. Then Notre Dame's freshman quarterback, Blair Kiel, took the

Welsh Boxer Fighting for Life

From Agency Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Bantamweight boxer Johnny Owen of Wales was unconscious in critical condition in a hospital here Sunday after emergency brain surgery needed after he was knocked out in a World Boxing Council title bout Friday night.
Dr. Bernhart Schwartz, of the California State Athletic Commission, said the three-and-a-half-hour operation was performed early Saturday to remove blood clots and relieve pressure on the brain.
Owen, 24, the British and European champion, was knocked unconscious in the 12th round of his 15-round bout against WBC world bantamweight champion Lupe Pintor of Mexico. Owen was placed on a stretcher in the ring and rushed from his dressing room to California Hospital Medical Center for the surgery. Later, a hospital spokesman would not say whether the operation was successful. Owen was said to be in critical condition in an intensive-care unit.
'Matchstick'
Owen, known as "Matchstick" in boxing circles because of his thinness, was knocked down three times during the fight — once in the ninth round and twice in the 12th. The final blow, a right to the head, came 15 seconds before the end of the round and sent him crashing limply on his back.
One of the judges, Chuck Hasset, said he knew Owen was in trouble as soon as the 118-pound fighter went down. "When he went down and started to arch, I knew he was badly hurt. All I thought was, 'Get the doctor in there and keep people away from him.'"
Pintor, who won the title in June last year, said he felt "very, very sorry." He added, "But it is a sport and there was nothing I could do about it." Pintor's record now stands at 42 victories, seven defeats and a draw, with 33 knockouts. It was the first time Owen had been on the canvas in his 29 professional fights, and only his second defeat.
Owen, who does not drink or smoke, but trains every day, went into the bout an underdog. He put up a surprisingly strong performance and was ahead on points until the ninth, when he was knocked down for the first time. Pintor, whose eyes had been cut by Owen in the earlier rounds, gradually took control of the fight.
By the seventh, Pintor started to catch Owen with hard left hooks to the body and head as he danced

49ers Beat Jets for 3d Victory

United Press International
NEW YORK — Backup Joe Montana threw for two touchdowns and ran for a third Sunday to lead the San Francisco 49ers to a 27-10 victory over the New York Jets.
The triumph, which surpassed the 49ers' victory total for each of the last two seasons, overshadowed a record-setting performance by New York's Richard Todd, who completed 42 passes for 447 yards and three touchdowns. Todd shattered George Blanda's record of 37 completions set in 1964.
Montana, alternating with DeBerg, ran five yards to score in the first period, and then hit Dwight Clark with scoring passes of 20 and seven yards. DeBerg, playing with a special amplifier built into his equipment to alleviate strain on a bruised larynx, had a 15-yard scoring pass to Charlie Young in the first period and a 38-yarder to Freddie Solomon in the final quarter as the 49ers raised their record to 3-0, their best start since 1952.
Lions 20, Cardinals 7
Billy Sims fell 5 yards shy of becoming the first rookie ever to gain 100 yards in his first three National Football League games, but he still scored on a 13-yard run of 6:59 to play to lead Detroit to a 20-7 victory over St. Louis.
Sims, the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner from Oklahoma, who earned the game as pro football's leading rusher, finished with 95 yards in his third game — but they were difficult ones. It took him 25 carries through the St. Louis defense to get them.
The victory gave the Lions, now 3-0, their best start since 1970, their last playoff year. St. Louis

Canadian Medic Scores Routine Brain Damage

United Press International
TORONTO — Clinical evidence strongly suggests professional boxing is "organized brain damage," says a massive subcommittee of punch-drunk fighters, a prominent University of Toronto neurosurgeon said earlier Friday.
"From a clinical point of view, the sport is absolutely indefensible. It is a case of men making money off organized brain damage," Dr. Alan Hudson told reporters after testifying before a Canadian government task force on boxing.
Hudson's testimony highlighted the fifth day of hearings by the task force, which was formed after

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Welsh Boxer Fighting for Life

From Agency Dispatches
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stronger winds forecast for Sunday. The San Diego skipper said he asked for Saturday off to avoid another difficult light-air match. Australia, which is lighter and has greater sail area, has pulled past Freedom twice in whispering winds.
The Aussies clinched victory Friday by drifting past Freedom on the final leg in winds below five knots, after finishing ahead Thursday in similar conditions — but after time ran out. Thursday's race was rerun Friday.
Conner admitted Saturday that Australia had proved her superiority over Freedom in slack winds. Freedom's crew spent Saturday ashore touching up their yacht for Saturday's match. The Aussie practice-sailed in moderate winds. If Conner had gone ahead with the protest and won, Australia would have been stripped of its victory — only the third victory by a challenger since 12-metric yachts were introduced to Cup competition in 1958. It was the eighth for the schooner America won the silver pitcher in 1951.
The last time the Aussies kept the Aussie from a victory celebration, "We had dinner and went to bed," said Australia's manager, Paul Amot.
Alan Bond, who bankrolled two previous challenges by Australia, said his first triumph was "grand" — but added, "It's only one win. We've really come to win the Cup and you need four wins for that."

Soccer Results

ENGLAND
Aston Villa 2, Wolverhampton 1
Birmingham 2, West Bromwich 1
Cardiff 1, Tottenham 0
Everton 3, Crystal Palace 0
Hull City 2, Coventry City 0
Leeds 1, Manchester United 0
Manchester City 1, Stoke City 2
Middlesbrough 2, Arsenal 1
Preston 0, Everton 1
Sheff. Wed. 2, Leicester City 0
Southampton 2, Liverpool 2
Tottenham 0, Sunderland 0
WEST GERMANY
Munich 1860 0, Moenchengladbach 0
SV Hamburg 2, Bayer Uerdingen 1
Coblenz 1, T. 1860 0
Bochum 1, Borussia Dortmund 1
Arl. Bielefeld 1, Fortuna Dusseldorf 0
FC Cologne 4, MSV Duisburg 3
VfL Bochum 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 0
SC Karlsruhe 2, Schalke 04 1
ITALY
Ascoli 3, Novara 2
Fiorentina 3, Ascoli 1
Cagliari 1, Fiorentina 1
Internazionale 1, Cagliari 1
Juventus 0, Como 0
Lazio 1, Fiorentina 1
Pisa 1, Fiorentina 0
Roma 1, Brescia 0

Italians Reach Davis Cup Final

From Agency Dispatches
ROME — Italy qualified Sunday for the Davis Cup final for the fourth time in five years when Adriano Panatta secured a 3-1 winning lead over Australia with straight-set victory over Peter McNamara, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4.
McNamara had raised Australian hopes by upsetting Corrado Barazzutti — 10-8, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2 — after Paul McNamee lost to Panatta. But an unexpected doubles defeat Saturday of the two young Australians, who hold the Wimbledon doubles title, put Italy within reach of the final.
In Buenos Aires, in the other semifinal, straight-set victories in the second singles match and in the doubles gave Czechoslovakia a 2-1 lead over Argentina Saturday.

Welsh Festival Rugby

The Associated Press
CARDIFF, Wales — Wales beat an Overseas XV, 32-25, Saturday in a festival match to celebrate the centenary season of Welsh rugby union. A Tongan prop, Soaks Motuapaka, scored two tries for the visitors, whose other players were from Romania, Argentina, Canada, Japan, Fiji and the United States.

49ers Beat Jets for 3d Victory

United Press International
NEW YORK — Backup Joe Montana threw for two touchdowns and ran for a third Sunday to lead the San Francisco 49ers to a 27-10 victory over the New York Jets.
The triumph, which surpassed the 49ers' victory total for each of the last two seasons, overshadowed a record-setting performance by New York's Richard Todd, who completed 42 passes for 447 yards and three touchdowns. Todd shattered George Blanda's record of 37 completions set in 1964.
Montana, alternating with DeBerg, ran five yards to score in the first period, and then hit Dwight Clark with scoring passes of 20 and seven yards. DeBerg, playing with a special amplifier built into his equipment to alleviate strain on a bruised larynx, had a 15-yard scoring pass to Charlie Young in the first period and a 38-yarder to Freddie Solomon in the final quarter as the 49ers raised their record to 3-0, their best start since 1952.
Lions 20, Cardinals 7
Billy Sims fell 5 yards shy of becoming the first rookie ever to gain 100 yards in his first three National Football League games, but he still scored on a 13-yard run of 6:59 to play to lead Detroit to a 20-7 victory over St. Louis.
Sims, the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner from Oklahoma, who earned the game as pro football's leading rusher, finished with 95 yards in his third game — but they were difficult ones. It took him 25 carries through the St. Louis defense to get them.
The victory gave the Lions, now 3-0, their best start since 1970, their last playoff year. St. Louis

Canadian Medic Scores Routine Brain Damage

United Press International
TORONTO — Clinical evidence strongly suggests professional boxing is "organized brain damage," says a massive subcommittee of punch-drunk fighters, a prominent University of Toronto neurosurgeon said earlier Friday.
"From a clinical point of view, the sport is absolutely indefensible. It is a case of men making money off organized brain damage," Dr. Alan Hudson told reporters after testifying before a Canadian government task force on boxing.
Hudson's testimony highlighted the fifth day of hearings by the task force, which was formed after

Welsh Boxer Fighting for Life

From Agency Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Bantamweight boxer Johnny Owen of Wales was unconscious in critical condition in a hospital here Sunday after emergency brain surgery needed after he was knocked out in a World Boxing Council title bout Friday night.

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Language

Living in Synonymy

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Synonymy is the delicious business of splitting verbal hairs. In the world of irritability, what's the difference between "peevish," "snappish" and "waspy"? Plenty. Peevish brings to mind a cranky child making petty complaints; one who is snappish is more adult, making nasty comments or asking cutting questions; and waspy implies the ability to sting someone who does not deserve to be hurt.

If this sort of sorting out of meanings leaves you out of sorts — testy, peevish, snappish, waspy — synonymy is not for you. But if you delight in making the fine distinctions, join the fun at the Justice Department over the word "discussion."

When asked in July, "Did you ever talk to the president (on the Billy Carter case)?" Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti replied, "No." Soon after President Carter recalled a talk between them on this subject, the attorney general explained that it had been "an informal, brief exchange." He later told the Senate: "I drew the distinction between a substantive discussion about the conduct of an investigation and the brief conversation I had."

In the meantime, Billy Carter was asked if he had had any discussions with his brother about Libya, and replied, "It wasn't a discussion; it was just a talk."

What's the difference between a conversation, a talk, a discussion and an exchange? Throw in one more: In testimony, the attorney general said about a conversation between two aides: "They had a dialogue about it."

The common denominator in these terms is the idea of more than one person speaking. To differentiate, think about purpose or intensity: a conversation is neutral, low-key, two or more people chewing the fat, shooting the breeze, or passing the time of day; it sometimes develops into "an intelligent conversation." A talk is no longer aimless or meandering: thanks to

"I'll have a little talk with him," the primary meaning of the noun "talk" is now a lecture or an admonition. (Billy Carter's "just a talk" is acceptable as dialect, of course, but is not in the mainstream of meaning.)

Add a pinch of earnestness by each participant and you have a discussion. More seriousness is implied by this word than mere conversation: In a discussion, sober-sided consideration is given a subject, often paving the way for a decision. A discussion's intensity is well short of an argument, and not as far-reaching as a dispute.

An exchange connotes a short and fierce give-and-take: Webster's Third defines it as "a usually brief and often heated, acid, or witty dialogue." Civiletti did not intend to suggest that his conversation with the president was either caustic or cause for thigh-slapping, but his use of "exchange" to connote a brief dialogue is correct.

The word "dialogue" — a word that used to conjure a picture of characters in a play. In 1952, Adlai Stevenson called for "a national dialogue," and the term has since become a worn-out vogue word used to add pretension to a discussion. When modified by "meaningful," dialogue becomes meaningless.

At the same Senate hearings, a football term was used three times in one day by our nation's leading lawyer. Almost in unison, the all-pro backfield of Heymann, Martin, Lisker and Richard snapped: "We wouldn't be blindsided."

In football, the strategy of approaching an unsuspecting quarterback from behind — from the side he cannot see, or is blind to — often forces the tackled man to fumble. The phrase is bottomed on "blind spot," or area of ignorance, and came into vogue as a verb — "he was blindsided" — in 1975.

The new verb is infinitely more vivid than "surprised." It evokes an image of a frail man with a single digit on his jersey being jumped on ferociously from behind by a monster of a defensive end, with the ball then being jarred loose along with the quarterback's teeth. Excellent new political term — applicable in business, too.

— William Safire
New York Times Service

The Lippmann Chronicles

Ronald Steel and the Guru of Yesterday's News

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — Walter Lippmann. How to explain Walter Lippmann to 1980?

If you're under 30, chances are Walter Lippmann is just a guy they're talking about when they say they don't make them like Walter Lippmann anymore.

The Mr. Tuh generation is not big on Olympian detachment, after all. It's experience, not truth, that counts, and a pair of good cowboy boots gets you as far as a degree from Harvard.

This isn't Walter Lippmann's kind of world.

He died six years ago and it might as well be 60.

It's fascinating to me how he could cease to write his column and then cease to exist as a public figure," says Ronald Steel, who has just done a much-praised job of politico-pulmonary resuscitation in a biography, "Walter Lippmann and the American Century."

Lippmann sipped tea with William James at Harvard, raked muck for Lincoln Steffens in an investigation of Wall Street and helped found The New Republic.

At the age of 25, when Teddy Roosevelt called him "the most brilliant young man of his age in all the United States."

And it didn't stop. He was pundit, sage, mentor, savant, power broker — the royal smart person and Mr. Know-It-All. He wasn't always right — he ignored the plight of the Jews under Hit-

ler and supported the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, for instance — but he was always there.

Yesterday's news. How soon we forget. But how long it took Steel to put all the memories together.

"Hated Academia"

Steel is 49, a veteran of stints in the Army and the Foreign Service, a graduate of Northwestern who spent a year as a graduate student at Harvard, "which was long enough to show me I hated academia."

So he wound up in that intellectual halfway house, journalism, is the author of four books and is an occasional professor at Yale, Wellesley, Rutgers and the University of Texas, where he just spent the summer.

"I met Lippmann in 1968," he said, sitting in an armchair in his hotel room. "He read a book of mine called 'Pax Americana' and liked it. Richard Rovere [the late New Yorker contributor] had been asked to do a biography of Lippmann, but had decided there were too many papers to go through. He introduced me to Lippmann, whom I'd been reading all through the '60s in the Herald Tribune while I was living in Europe."

"I ended up with sole access to the Lippmann papers, and so I control over the project — I'd seen the problems William Manchester had with the Kennedys. I

started out with a three-year contract to do the book.

"I had no idea what I was getting into. There were 100,000 letters to read. He'd been writing Walter Lippmann since 1931. He'd written 22 books. And as I researched I realized that his personal involvement in politics was beyond anything I'd known. He'd known everybody and been a critical and articulate observer of this country since 1912."

Except for one affair in his late 40s, leading to divorce and remarriage, there had been little of significant interest in the private Lippmann, Steel said. The columnist had been a public figure since his freshman year at Harvard, interested solely, it seemed at times, in public issues.

"I don't know that anybody could do what Lippmann did, again. We're more suspicious of journalists. He'd probably become an academic today. Academia offers you access to the great — the shuttle between Boston and Washington. Harvard is full of academics who love to give advice."

As did Walter Lippmann, with a style that was a model of clarity and precision, and opinions that were often totally unpractical: He could support Johnson's intervention in Santo Domingo while condemning it in Vietnam.

"When I read other columnists I always know what they're going to say. George Will is going to be a wisass, and I sometimes find myself wishing Tom Wicker weren't so sentimental," Steel said. "Lippmann was solidly in the middle. He was trying to tell people what things meant."

By the end of his career, however, Americans weren't just adjusting to reality, they were devouring it, going with the flow and for the gusto, getting it while they could because you only go around once and why not do it as a blotto.

Wolfe, prophet of the new barbarism, wrote in 1973: "For 35 years Lippmann seemed to do nothing more than ingesting the Times every morning, turn it over in his ponderous cud for a few days, and then methodically cast it in the form of a drop of



Walter Lippmann

mmsh on the foreheads of several hundred thousand readers of other newspapers in the days thereafter."

"He loved being an activist and a power broker," Steel said, "but he wasn't a reporter. He had no interest in that. Back in the early '60s, when the French paratroopers were about to stage a coup d'etat over the Algeria policy, he was in Paris. The coup was supposed to come one night. It didn't, but Paris was still in the middle of it and flew back to America because that was his schedule. He never changed his schedule. One time Khrushchev wanted to change the date of an interview, and Lippmann refused."

James Cain, a contemporary of Lippmann's and his employee on the editorial page at The New York World, wrote in a memoir for The Washington Post Magazine that Lippmann was "far from being a Socialist, Liberal, Democrat, Republican, or whatever his employment seemed to call for, that he was over anything."

"He was unpredictable," Steel admits, "but there were some constant beliefs. He believed in spheres of influence, restraints on majority rule. Inside him was always a romantic struggling to get out."

In an essay Lippmann wrote in 1920 on H.G. Wells' "The Outline of History," he predicted a future in which "a race of men" will not remember who struted the best, or shouted the loudest, or was so magnificent as to put out your eye.

It hasn't happened yet, but it's the kind of thing to remember Walter Lippmann for.

PEOPLE: Frenchman Completes 73-Day Atlantic Row

Frenchman Gerard d'Aboville completed a 73-day solo row across the Atlantic 35 miles north of Ushant Island off Brittany. D'Aboville, who started at Cape Cod, Mass., decided not to try to reach the French coast after being driven northeast by the English Channel by winds and tides, naval authorities said in Brest, France. Instead, he opted for a "technical" finish because his boat, the Capitaine Cook, was damaged and his radio batteries had become weak. An amateur radio operator had a brief conversation with d'Aboville in which the rower said he was "very tired" and had agreed to be towed to Brest after crossing the invisible line that qualified his effort as an official crossing. Naval authorities sent a boat to pick up d'Aboville. In 1969, Britain's John Fairfax became the first person to row the Atlantic solo east to west, and Ireland's Tom McClean completed the west-to-east crossing the same year.

Frenchman Gerard d'Aboville was joined by his son, Guillaume, as he was towed into Brest Harbor on Sept. 19.

A real-estate investor and entrepreneur, the new owner of the Pickfair, the Beverly Hills mansion, bought the house for \$100 million. Mary Pickfair, the daughter of Douglas Fairbanks, and her husband, a movie producer, married in 1911 and it cost him \$5,362,500, a fortune at the time, to buy the house. Dr. Jerry Buss, owner of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team, bought the house for \$10 million in March for \$10 million. Pickfair died last year. The house was sold for \$10 million. The house was sold for \$10 million. The house was sold for \$10 million.

Mike Read, a 39-year-old feed expert from Ipswich, England, earned the title "King of the Channel" by swimming Dover to France in his 25-foot boat. Read took a total of 13 days to make the crossing. The most Channel swim in modern times was made by a New Zealander, Beirne, who crossed the channel in 1927. Beirne's swim was 23 miles long. France is slightly more than 20 miles from England.

—SAMUEL J. LEE



Atlantic rower Gerard d'Aboville was joined by his son, Guillaume, as he was towed into Brest Harbor on Sept. 19.

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